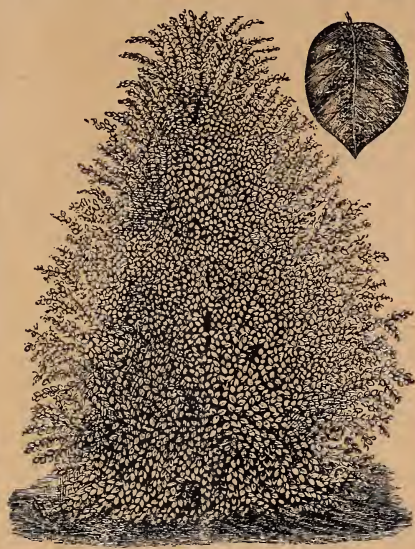


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SPECIALTIES :

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Deciduous and Evergreen.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

ROSES, ETC.

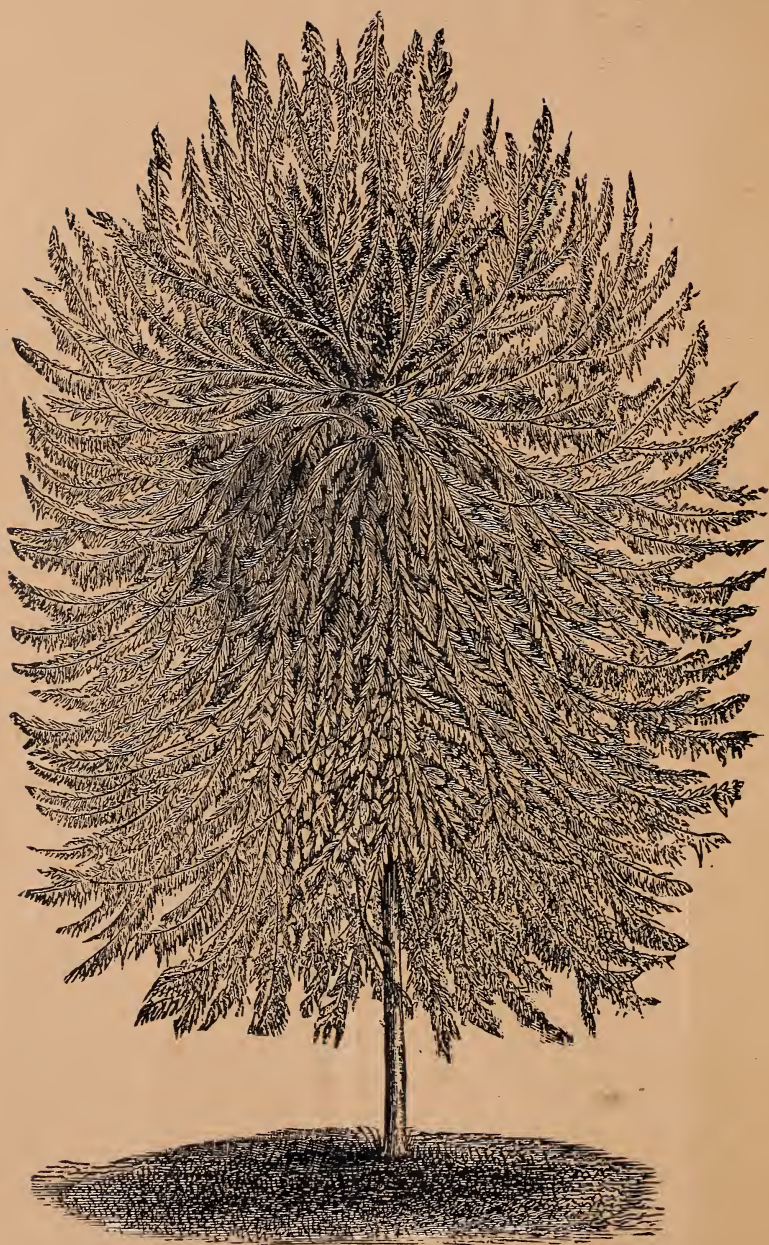
& Bloodgood Nurseries,

KEENE & FOULK,

FLUSHING, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1790.





WEIR'S CUT LEAVED MAPLE.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

BLOODGOOD NURSERIES,

KEENE & FOULK, PROPRIETORS,

FLUSHING, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, ETC.

To Correspondents.

It is very desirable that intending purchasers visit the nurseries and inspect the stock offered. To all such we extend a cordial welcome at all seasons, and will to the extent of our ability, aid customers in making selections. The habit and form of many plants can be better understood and their general appearance be better appreciated, when seen in leaf throughout the late spring and summer, and in consequence, a more intelligent selection is possible.

Our location is the oldest nursery center of America, where nearly all trees and plants thrive exceptionally well, and in a village noted for rural adornment.

Here can be seen fine specimen trees, in greater variety and better form, than perhaps anywhere else in the country.

To visit the nurseries from New York City, take the 34th street ferry to Long Island City, thence by L. I. R. R. to Flushing (Murray Hill Station.) We are only seven miles from the city and four minute's walk from the station.

Latterly our plantings of ornamental stock are considerably increased. We have too given more particular attention to the care and development of the trees offered, and in doing so, have destroyed many thousands that did not measure up to our standard of excellence, which in recent years has been very materially advanced. We are, therefore, able to offer a larger assortment and better stock, than a few years since. No pretense is made of having all things, or even all the good things, but it is certain, at any rate, that we will not offer a lot of useless rubbish, considered either as to quality or variety of stock.

It is most desirable that correspondents give plain directions concerning stock ordered and route of shipment. On our part we purpose to dig carefully, label plainly, pack properly, and deliver to carriers as directed. If mistakes are made, we desire notice at once, and, responsibility determined, will aid in their immediate correction.

No prices are named in this edition of our catalogue. We do not issue it annually and in view of fluctuating prices, cannot make quotations therein. It is not our intention to undersell legitimate competitors, or be undersold by them, quality of stock considered.

It is more important that good trees and plants be furnished, than that they be furnished at a low price. *Low prices* and *cheap prices* are very different things. The *first* takes little account of quality, the *last* considers it most essential. Intending purchasers will confer a favor by submitting their lists for an estimate of cost, which, on our part, we promise to make as reasonable as the standard of stock offered will permit.

We have lately completed arrangements with a landscape artist of experience and reputation, whose services will be furnished at cost to all desiring them. It is most important that in a matter of such lasting effect as rural adornment, no mistakes, or as few as possible, be made, and to avoid them it is imperative that a knowledge of the trees and plants used, shall be possessed by the person who directs their planting. Not alone at the present moment, but at the period when they shall have reached maturity as well. You may be able individually to make a tasteful and proper arrangement, but by placing a large growing tree where there ought to have been a small one, spoil the effect of the whole. It is desirable, therefore, when possible, to secure the services of a competent director, and we offer such at as reasonable a price as possible.

KEENE & FOULK,
Flushing, N. Y.

Jan 1. 1900.

Planting and Pruning.

It is well known that doctors disagree, even doctors of experience and reputation. It is not surprising, therefore, that this eminent authority on tree culture and planting advises a method almost the opposite of some other equally eminent authority, and that both will have staunch advocates. Possibly both are partly right, and that he who occupies the middle ground between the advocate of early fall, and that other advocate who would plant only in spring; and says to plant everything in late autumn is nearest right. Conditions and circumstances should be considered always, but broadly speaking, we incline after many years' experience, to commend late fall planting as best. It is perhaps excelled by very early spring planting, where such is practicable. The man who advocates stripping the leaves and planting very early in fall, and that other person who affirms that it is not necessary to consider the condition of surrounding vegetation, but only of the trees to be planted, are unconsciously, perhaps, but none the less surely, influenced by a desire for personal gain, by prolonging the planting season and consequent sales, as long as possible. The ideal planting is accomplished when the plant is in a dormant condition, and when the air and soil are both cool and moist, and the more nearly these conditions are realized the better. We urge, therefore, that every opportune moment from the fall of the leaves in autumn to their expansion again in spring, be utilized to the utmost. We have planted evergreens in all months of the calendar, but our success was never greater at any time than in winter; the circumstances, were, of course, very favorable. Care being exercised, they can be transplanted at almost any period. Without such care, they cannot be successfully transplanted at any season.

In removing trees from the nursery, it is unavoidable that many roots are injured and some destroyed. It is best always to cut away the injured portion, as a callus will sooner form on a smooth than a bruised and broken surface.

Usually the only pruning necessary for the top, is to remove superfluous branches and to shorten the longest ones, that a proper symmetry be maintained, always being careful, especially in hard-wooded trees, to leave a sufficient number of well developed buds to elaborate the sap and start a new growth.

The essential point in planting, is to make the hole large enough to admit the roots freely, and to plant in good soil, and plant *firm*. You cannot make the ground too compact about the roots, leaving the surface loose to act as a mulch.

When the trees are received unpack with as little exposure as possible; puddle the roots and heel in, being careful to firm the roots as in planting, only these can be bunched together, and so occupy little space. Remove and plant as wanted, puddling again if necessary to prevent the roots drying. This is most important, and with some otherwise very easily transplanted trees, essential, and beneficial to all.

It is imperatively necessary with evergreens, which, if of any size, cannot be trenched in the ordinary manner,—they require more room. A good plan with them is to unpack as planted, and on no account allow the roots to become dry.

No injury will result to trees frozen in transit, if they are frozen wet. In such case place the package in a cellar and allow it to remain undisturbed until thawed. If the trees are dry and shriveled, place at once in water or bury entire in the earth, allowing them to remain there until the bark is plump and full again. In this way trees may often be saved that would otherwise perish.

If your land or a part of it is low, select for such localities trees that will grow and thrive there, and for high and dry knolls be careful to select correspondingly.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, ...	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples, ...	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

Note.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

JAPAN MAPLES.

The Japan Maples are of dwarf habit, and suited for small places, cemeteries, etc., or for grouping on large estates. Their fine color and good habit make them desirable everywhere.



CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPAN MAPLE.

Acer Japonicum (Japan Maple)—Of slow growth, and dark green leaves.

Acer Japonicum Aureum (Golden-Leaved)—A rare and distinct variety. Foliage of pronounced golden color. Exquisitely beautiful.

Acer Japonicum Palmatum (Palmate-Leaved)—A more vigorous grower than most. Leaves palm-shaped and light green.

Acer Polymorphum (Japan Maple)—A large growing shrub, with coppery-green leaves. Is the parent form of many of the beautiful Japan Maples.

Acer Polymorphum Atropurpureum (Purple-Leaved Maple)—The most poplar variety. Foliage of intense purple, and in early spring especially beautiful. Is effective grown singly or in groups. Best.

Acer Polymorphum Dissectum (Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple)—Of graceful, weeping habit. Branchlets crimson; leaves deeply cut into shred-like divisions. A rare and choice variety.

Acer Polymorphum Sanguineum (Blood Red-Leaved Japan Maple)—Dwarf, rounded form. Young shoots and leaves crimson, maintaining their color through the summer. Most desirable.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

Æsculus Hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut)—Of rather slow growth, but ultimately attaining large size, and in good soil becomes a magnificent tree. Its large panicles of white flowers in May are its glory. An enduring and desirable tree.

Æsculus Hippocastanum Rubra Plena (Double Red Horse Chestnut)—Of more dwarf habit than the white-flowering sort, but excepting that and the color of the flowers is identical.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica (Flowering Peach)—Double crimson, rose and white. Extremely handsome and showy, blooming in April. Grouped the three colors are very effective.

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree.

Andromeda Arborea (Sorrel Tree)—A valuable medium-sized tree or large shrub, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-summer. Autumn foliage a brilliant crimson and very showy.

BETULA. Birch.

Betula Alba (White Birch)—Of rapid and symmetrical growth, and particularly effective in winter on the border of a wood or evergreen belt.

Betula Alba Fastiglata (Pyramidal White Birch)—Like the preceding, except its habit, which is columnar-shaped and attractive by contrast.

Betula Alba Laciniata (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch)—Of most graceful pendant habit; slender, yet vigorous growth, and with the same characteristic white bark. Leaves finely cut. Deservedly popular.

Betula Alba Pendula (Elegans)—Of irregular, weeping habit, and distinct character. Highly recommended.

Betula Alba Pendula Youngii—Nearly like the preceding, and has the characteristic white bark of the others.

CARYA. Hickory.

Carya Alba (Shell-Bark Hickory) — Distinguished by its loose, shaggy bark. The nuts are thin-shelled and of best quality. An enduring and valuable tree.

CASTANEA. Chestnut.

Castanea Americana (American Chestnut)—A most valuable tree for ornament and timber, and especially desirable for its nuts, which for sweetness surpass all others. Its season of bloom, about July 4th, makes it particularly desirable as an ornamental tree.

Castanea Japonica (Japan Chestnut)—Tree; more dwarf than our native species. Bears abundantly when only a few years old. Nuts very large, but of inferior quality. Some improved varieties are being introduced.

Castanea Vesca (Spanish Chestnut)—A tree of large size, with wide-spreading branches. Nuts much larger than our native species, but not of such good quality.

CATALPA.

Catalpa Bungei (Dwarf Catalpa)—Grafted five feet high it makes a round-headed tree of much use in ornamental planting.

Catalpa Speciosa (Western Catalpa)—Of very rapid growth and tropical appearance. A most desirable tree for ornament, because of its abundant and attractive bloom in mid-summer. Timber valuable.

CERASUS. Cherry.

Cerasus Alba Plena (Double-Flowering Cherry)—Large; double white; flowers produced in great abundance in early spring.

Cerasus Rosea Pendula—A weeping form of Japanese origin. Grafted on tall stems the branches droop gracefully to the ground. In early May these branches are covered with rosy-pink flowers. Very attractive and beautiful.

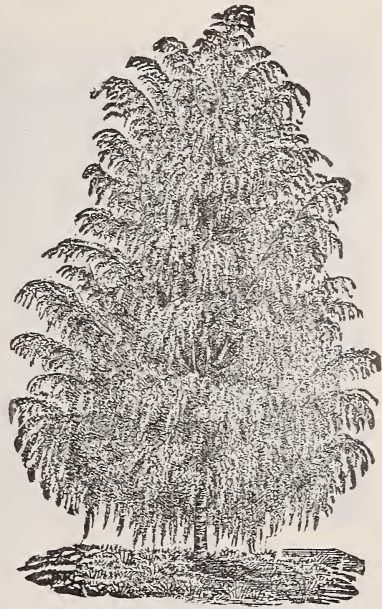
CERCIS. Judas Tree.

Cercis Canadensis (American Judas)—A small, round-headed tree, bearing an abundance of rosy-pink flowers in early May before the leaves appear. Foliage heart-shaped and shining green.

Cercis Japonica (Japan Judas)—Of dwarf habit; usually only a large shrub, which is the best form. Flowers, in early May, of a deep rose color. Very conspicuous and desirable.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood.

Cladrastis Tinctoria (Yellow Wood)—A beautiful American tree of globular form, bearing racemes of sweet-scented pea-shaped flowers in June.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

CORNUS. Dogwood.



WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

the numerous double white, rose, and scarlet varieties, of which, perhaps, Paul's Scarlet is the best.

Cornus Floridus (White Dogwood)—A beautiful small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit and brilliant crimson foliage in autumn.

Cornus Floridus Rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood)—Habit and character same as its parent, but bearing deep rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Of recent introduction. Deservedly popular and valuable.

Cornus Floridus Pendula (Weeping Dogwood)—Foliage, flowers and fruit identical with the species, but of distinctly weeping habit. Recommended for cemeteries and small places.

CRATÆGUS. Hawthorn.

Cratægus Oxycanthus (English Hawthorn)—A small growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white sweet-scented flowers. Was formerly much used for hedges. It is the parent of

CYTISUS. Golden Chain.

Cytisus Laburnum—Distinguished for its racemes of lovely yellow flowers about June 1st. Of dwarf habit, and suitable for the background of shrubbery, although individual specimens are very attractive.

FAGUS. Beech.

Fagus Americana (American Beech)—A noble and enduring tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times, but markedly so in winter and early spring on account of its light-colored bark.

Fagus Sylvatica (English Beech)—Of more dense habit than the American, and without its light-colored bark. Makes a handsome, long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character. All the beech family are especially desirable, and for lawn planting should be allowed to grow close to the ground.

Fagus Sylvatica Asplenifolia (Fern-Leaved Beech)—Leaves very much dissected and fern-like. Habit dense and symmetrical. One of the very best forms.

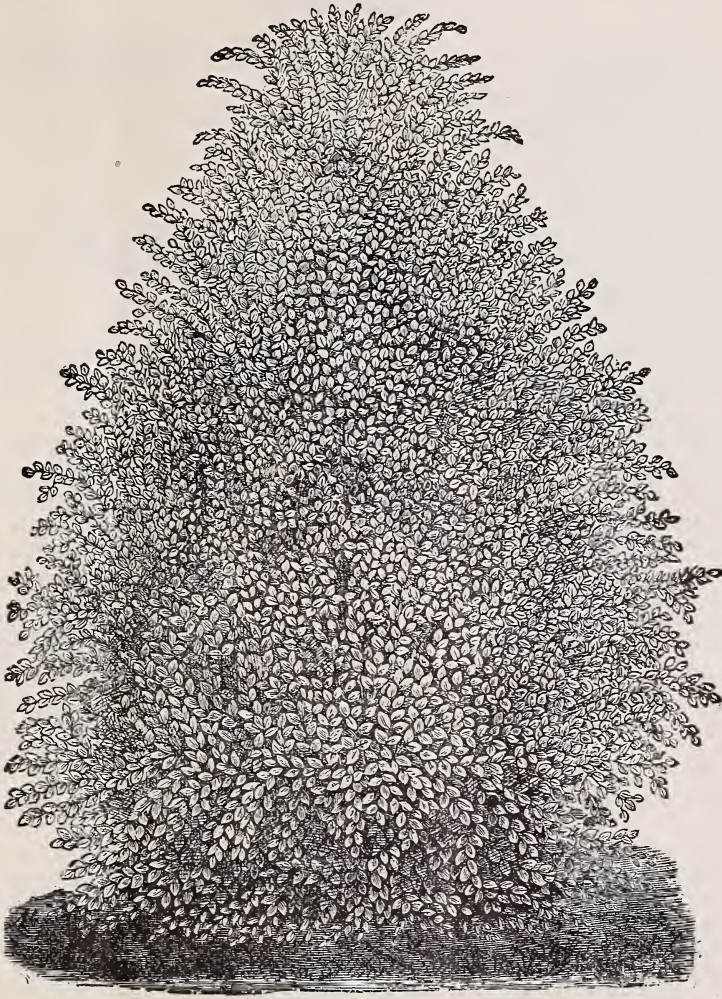
Fagus Sylvatica Pendula (Weeping Beech)—Most unique in habit and form of all weeping trees, and where it has sufficient room for development, the best. Makes a large and handsome tree, conspicuous anywhere.

Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea (Copper Beech)—In character and habit like the English Beech. Foliage of copper-color, and not so large as the Rivers.

Fagus Sylvatica Riversii (Rivers' Beech)—Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. Needs full exposure to sunlight for best development and enduring color. Beeches are not easily transplanted, and must be handled carefully. Judicious and severe pruning is recommended when planted.

FRAXINUS. Ash.

Fraxinus Americana (American Ash)—A tree of rapid growth and large size. An excellent shade and ornamental tree. Valuable for timber and much superior to the European species.



PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

Gleditschia Triacanthos (Honey Locust)—A rapid growing upright tree, with very stiff spines and pinnate foliage. Is very hardy, and is suited for cold, bleak exposures.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress.

Glyptostrobus Sinensis (Chinese Cypress)—A pyramidal coniferous tree, in appearance somewhat resembling the deciduous cypress, but with distinct character. Rare and valuable.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee)—A tree of spreading open habit, with pinnate leaves of a shade not common. Will thrive near the sea. Picturesque and desirable.

JUGLANS. Walnut.

Juglans Nigra (Black Walnut)—A very large spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known, and valuable both for its nuts and timber, furnishing the well known walnut lumber of commerce.

Juglans Regia (English Walnut)—A spreading tree of attractive form when developed. The well known Madera Nut of commerce. Valuable.

LARIX. Larch.

Larix Europea (European Larch)—A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season; for this reason it is best transplanted in autumn.

LIQUIDAMBAR.

Liquidambar Styraciflua (Sweet Gum)—A handsome tree with star-shaped leaves; desirable for its beautiful fall coloring. Thrives in low wet soil, although doing well in all locations, and of merit everywhere.

LIRIODENDRON.

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree) — One of our largest native trees, of rapid growth, with large handsome green leaves; flowers in early June, tulip-shape, greenish-yellow, blotched with orange. Difficult to transplant, except of small size, which is therefore recommended.

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—One of the largest magnolias, of very rapid growth, forming a pyramidal tree of much beauty; flowers yellowish-white, expanding in latter May.

Magnolia Glauca (Sweet Bay)—A small tree common in the swamps of New Jersey; nearly evergreen. Thrives very well on upland soil, and is esteemed for its delicate, white, sweet-scented flowers, appearing in June and filling all the surrounding neighborhood with fragrance.

Magnolia Macrophylla—Makes a good-sized round tree, particularly desirable for its immense leaves and large flowers. Rare and valuable.

Magnolia Tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—A tree of medium size, with large, fresh green leaves, and large white flowers in latter May. The fruit pods of this and the other native Magnolias, change to carmine in autumn, and are a marked and beautiful feature.

Magnolia Conspicua (Chinese White)—Greatly esteemed for its abundant pure white flowers, expanding before the leaves in April. A large specimen is then worth going miles to see.

Magnolia Purpurea—A large shrub of vigorous stocky growth, and bearing in spring an abundance of purple flowers, and again in autumn a few are expanded. Valuable for planting with shrubs.

Magnolia Soulangeana—The best of all the flowering Magnolias: of more vigorous growth and most profuse bloom; flowers large, pink on outside of petals and white within, appearing a little later than *Conspicua*, and before the leaves. Some blooms can be found on a good sized specimen at any time during the summer, and sometimes enough to be conspicuous.

Magnolia Stellata (Halleana)—A dwarf and valuable species; flowers white, semi-double; delightfully fragrant. The earliest blooming variety.

PYRUS. Crab.

Malus Communis Halleana (Hall's or Parkman's Flowering Crab)—Dwarf, narrow leaves, beautiful pink flowers, particularly handsome in bud. Distinct and valuable; rare.

MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus Alba (Tea's Weeping)—The best dwarf weeping tree; grafted 5 to 6 feet, the branches droop gracefully to the ground. Picturesque and beautiful.

Morus Downingi (Downing's Everbearing)—Leaves larger than others of the species, and producing large black fruit in great abundance throughout nearly the entire summer.

Morus Tartarica (Russian Mulberry)—More hardy than the others and bearing an abundance of black fruit.

PLATANUS. Plane-Tree.

Platanus Orientalis (Oriental Plane)—A tree much used in Europe for streets and avenues, and rapidly gaining in popularity here; up to date is free from insect enemies. Forms a large spreading tree of rapid growth. Thrives everywhere.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.

POPULUS. Poplar.

Populus Bolleana—Of pyramidal growth; branches and bark of a distinct greenish color. Very striking and desirable.

Populus Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar)—Well known, and when well developed, a striking tree anywhere, and in certain situations invaluable.

Populus Monolifera (Carolina Poplar)—Of strong, rapid growth, handsome green foliage, and while young of good habit and character, but is not an enduring tree; is much planted where quick effects are wanted.

Populus Monolifera Van Geertii (Golden Poplar)—Foliage decidedly golden-tinted throughout the summer, and useful for contrasts.

PYRUS. Mountain Ash.

Pyrus Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)—Handsome small tree, with primate foliage and bearing clusters of bright red berries in fall.

Pyrus Aucuparia Pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash)—Grafted 5 to 6 feet high, forms a spreading tree of much beauty.

QUERCUS. Oak.

Quercus Alba (White Oak)—A noble and enduring tree of great beauty. Requires a large space for proper development.

Quercus Cerris (Turkey Oak)—Medium size; thick dense growth; foliage green until killed by frost. Very handsome and attractive.

Quercus Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)—Makes a large shapely tree, especially attractive in autumn, when the leaves change to a bright scarlet.

Quercus Macrocarpa (Mossy Cup Oak)—A very beautiful tree, of massive open growth and large heavy leaves. Acorns form in a mossy cup, whence the name.

Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak)—Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Oaks, but not the most enduring; leaves deep green and finely divided; grown singly, it should be allowed to branch to the ground. Makes a fine avenue tree.

Quercus Robur (English Oak)—Leaves long and much divided, retaining their green color until killed by heavy frosts; makes a round symmetrical head, and will thrive near the sea. Planted close makes a good hedge or screen.

Quercus Robur Concordia (Golden Oak)—A rare sort with golden-yellow foliage in spring and early summer. Perhaps the best golden-colored foliage tree extant.

Quercus Robur Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oak)—Medium size and erect habit, like the Lombardy Poplar.

RHUS. Sumac.

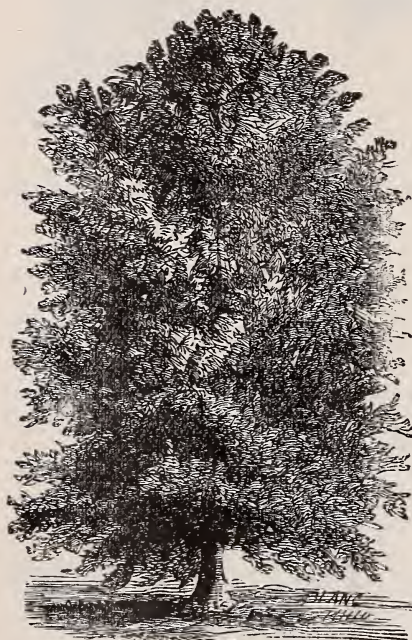
Rhus Cotinus (Purple Fringe)—The well known smoke tree; of small size, round glossy foliage. The seed vessels are of a reddish-purple borne in great profusion.

Rhus Glabra Laciniata (Cut-Leaved Sumach)—A beautiful shrub or small tree, with large leaves, deeply and finely cut, with a drooping graceful habit. Leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in autumn.

SALISBURIA. Maiden-Hair Tree.

Salisburia Adiantifolia—From Japan. Of large growth and columnar shape. Leaves of a light green and leathery texture, changing to yellow in autumn. Has no insect enemies.

SALIX. Willow.



LINDEN.

Salix Babylonica—(Weeping Willow)—A well-known and particularly graceful tree; indispensable in all plantations.

Salix Caprea (Goat or Pussy Willow)—Very interesting and attractive when its catkins expand in early spring. A good sized shrub-like tree.

Salix Caprea Pendula (Kilmarnock Willow)—The best known dwarf weeping tree, and very popular.

Salix Pentandra (Laurel-Leaved)—Foliage bright shining green, adherent in late autumn. Should be allowed to branch to the ground. A valuable sea-shore tree.

Salix Rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Willow)—Grafted 5 feet high makes a handsome dwarf ornamental tree, with light green foliage and slender twigs.

Salix Vitellina (Golden Willow)—Bark of a bright golden color; especially attractive in winter.

Salix Vitellina Britzensis—A good companion to the preceding for winter effect, the shoots being of a bright flame color.

SOPHORA.

Sophora Japonica Pendula (Weeping Sophora)—A most beautiful and picturesque weeping tree. Rare and choice.

TAXODIUM. Cypress.

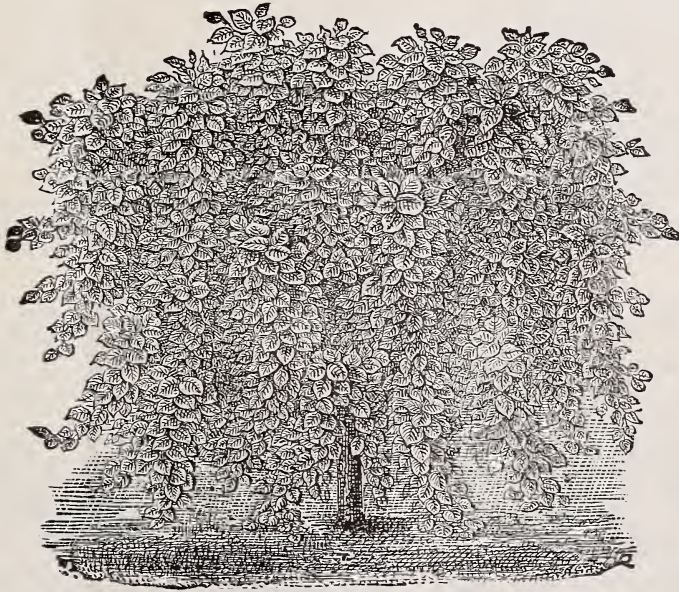
Taxodium Distichum (Deciduous Cypress)—Of rapid pyramidal growth. Foliage delicate and graceful. Will thrive in wet soil, or will do well on upland. Furnishes the well-known cypress lumber.

TILIA. Linden or Lime.

Tilia Americana (American Linden)—A rapid growing native tree of large size. Large heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers.

Tilia Europæa (European Linden)—Makes a compact erect growth, but not so rapid or large as the American variety. Leaves smaller and flowers fragrant.

Tilia European Argentea (Silver-Leaved Linden)—A tree of large size and symmetrical habit. Leaves green above and silvery-white beneath, giving the tree distinct character; leaves adherent until late autumn. A valuable tree.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

Tilia European Dasystyla—A vigorous growing tree, with bright yellow bark; foliage darker than the common variety. Rare and valuable.

Tilia Laciniata Rubra (Red Cut-Leaved Linden)—A beautiful and distinct variety. Leaves deeply and finely cut. Twigs bright red.

Tilia European Platyphylla (Large-Leaved Lime)—Leaves somewhat larger and retained later in the season than the common European sort.

ULMUS. Elm.

Ulmus Americana (American Elm)—A large lofty growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide sweeping curves, that are particularly attractive and graceful. The best avenue tree. It has fallen under a cloud in recent years because of the depredations of the elm beetle, but there are signs that this insect has nearly run its course.

Ulmus Montana (Scotch Elm)—A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and attractive foliage.

Ulmus Montana Camperdownii (Camperdown Weeping Elm)—Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque drooping trees. Growth luxuriant; leaves large, dark-green and glossy.

LIST OF TREES

for avenue or street planting. Suitable also for the lawn, where there is sufficient space. Described in their places in the catalogue.

<i>Acer Dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple
“ “ <i>Wierii</i>	Wier's “
“ <i>Platanoides</i>	Norway “
“ <i>Pseudo Platanus</i>	Sycamore “
“ <i>Saccharinum</i>	Sugar “
<i>Æsculus Hippocastanum</i>	English Horse Chestnut
<i>Catalpa Speciosa</i>	Catalpa
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	American White Ash
<i>Liquidambar Styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum
<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Magnolia Acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree
<i>Platanus Orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
<i>Populus Fastigiata</i>	Lombardy Poplar
“ <i>Monilifera</i>	Carolina “
<i>Quercus Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
“ <i>Palustris</i>	Pin “
<i>Salisburia Adiantifolia</i>	Maiden Hair
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	American Linden
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European “
“ <i>Argentea</i>	Silver-Leaved “
“ <i>Platyphylla</i>	Lime Tree
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	American Elm
“ <i>Montana</i>	Scotch “

Weeping Trees.

<i>Acer Dasycarpum Wierii</i>	Weir's Maple
<i>Betula Alba Laciniata</i>	Cut-Leaved Birch
“ “ <i>Youngii</i>	Young's Weeping “
<i>Cerasus Rosea Pendula</i> (dwarf).....	Weeping Cherry
<i>Cornus Florida Pendula</i> (dwarf).....	Weeping Dogwood
<i>Fagus Sylvatica Pendula</i>	Weeping Beech
<i>Glyptostrobos Sinensis Pendula</i>	Weeping Cypress
<i>Morus</i> (dwarf).....	Teas' Weeping Mulberry
<i>Pyrus Aucuparia Pendula</i>	Weeping Mountain Ash
<i>Salix Babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
“ <i>Caprea Pendula</i> (dwarf).....	Kilmarnock Willow
<i>Syringa Pekinensis Pendula</i> (see Shrubs).....	Weeping Lilac
<i>Taxodium Distichum</i>	Deciduous Cypress
<i>Ulmus</i> (Elm).....	Camperdown

Flowering and Ornamental Fruited Trees.

<i>Æsculus</i>	Horse Chestnut
<i>Amygdalus</i> , in variety.....	Peach
<i>Catalpa</i>	Indian Bean or Catalpa
<i>Cerasus</i> , in variety.....	Cherry
<i>Cercis</i>	Judas
<i>Cladrastis Tinctoria</i>	Yellow Wood
<i>Cornus</i>	Dogwood
<i>Cratægus</i> , in variety.....	Hawthorn
<i>Cytisus</i>	Laburnum
<i>Magnolia</i> , in variety.....	Magnolia
<i>Pyrus</i>	Mountain Ash

Trees with Colored Foliage.

<i>Acer Platanoides Reitenbachii</i>	Purple
“ “ <i>Schwedlerii</i>	“
“ <i>Pseudo Platanus Purpurea</i>	“
“ <i>Japonicum Aureum</i>	Yellow
“ <i>Polymorphum Atropurpureum</i>	Purple
“ “ <i>Dissectum</i>	“

<i>Acer Polymorphum Sanguineum</i>	Red
<i>Betula Alba Purpurea</i>	Purple
<i>Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea</i>	"
<i>Populus Van Geertii</i>	Yellow
<i>Quercus Robur Concordia</i>	"

Trees With Bright-Colored Bark in Winter.

<i>Betula Alba</i> , in variety,	<i>Salix Vitellina</i> ,	<i>Salix Vitellina Britzensis</i> ,
<i>Tilia</i> in variety.		

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

PRUNING.

It is a common practice to prune shrubs indiscriminately in the winter, and in doing so a large part of the blossom buds are cut away in many varieties. It is safe therefore to prune severely in winter only the sorts that bear their blossoms on young wood, of which the *Althea* is a good example. Those blooming on old wood, like the *Forsythia*, should receive their pruning after the bloom is fallen. Severe pruning at any season is not best, except it be a necessity of the location. Natural shapes and form are nearly always best, where there is space for development.

We offer a good assortment of shrubs, and good well-formed plants.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

Amygdalus (Flowering Almond)—Pink and White. The long shoots of this shrub are full of double rose-like blooms; very conspicuous and attractive.



AZALEA.

Azalea Mollis (Chinese Azalea)—A most desirable and attractive dwarf shrub, bearing an abundance of large, bright red and yellow blossoms, and varying shades of same in May. In masses they are most gorgeous; entirely hardy.

Azalea Pontica (Ghent Azalea)—Better known than the preceding, but in no wise superior, except, perhaps, in affording a greater range of coloring, running from cream color through yellow and orange to scarlet. Suited for planting in the foreground of the Rhododendron bed.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—Of very dense, dwarf spreading habit. Foliage neat and abundant, coloring gorgeously in autumn. One of the very best shrubs extant; makes an excellent ornamental hedge.

Berberis Vulgaris Purpurea—A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May, and reddish-purple fruit in autumn. Adherent nearly all winter.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub.

Calycanthus Floridus (Pineapple Shrub)—Well known, and prized for its brown fragrant flowers in May; the whole plant is aromatic.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea)—A new late blooming shrub, recently introduced as the Blue Spirea, which name is incorrect, as it does not belong to the Spirea family. It is, however, a most desirable novelty, bearing in the axle of each leaf a bunch of bright blue flowers. Flowers through September and October. Plant of dwarf habit.

CERCIS. Judas.

Cercis Japonica (see Deciduous Trees)—We may add, however, that if we were limited to one shrub, we would select this, for its abundant, conspicuous and early bloom in latter April, and for its general good habit through the year.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe)—Another very desirable large growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in latter May. Its purple fruit, too, is highly ornamental, as is also its deep lustrous green foliage.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

Clethra Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)—A native shrub, bearing profusely spikes of yellowish-white scented flowers in August.

CORCHORUS. Kerria.

Corchorus Japonica (Kerria)—Of spreading habit. Flowers yellow, abundant in May, and intermittent through the season.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

Cornus Alba (Red-Twigged Dogwood)—Flowers white, in June. It is valued chiefly for its blood-red bark in winter, and is indeed highly ornamental and effective. To secure the vivid color the plant must be severely pruned; indeed, for this purpose it is best to cut it down annually in winter.

Cornus Elegantissima Variegata—A slender growing variegated-leaved variety. Young bark deep-red. Very attractive. For other Cornus see Deciduous Trees.

CORYLUS. Hazel Nut.

Corylus Americana (American Hazel Nut)—A large shrub, bearing small, sweet nuts.

Corylus Avellana (European Hazel Nut)—We offer an assortment of named and best fruiting varieties.

Corylus Avellana Purpurea (Purple Hazel Nut)—Leaves, when first expanded, a very deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter tint. Valuable for making color effects among large shrubs.

CYDONIA. Japan Quince.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)—An old favorite. The plant in early spring being enveloped in bloom of a rich red color. Makes an excellent hedge plant, surpassing, when in bloom, all competitors. The parent form of a number of kinds shading from white to red in color.

DESMODIUM.

Desmodium Penduliflorum—A fine late September blooming shrub, bearing abundantly sprays of rose-colored flowers. A most showy plant at any season, but its late blooming qualities make it particularly desirable.

DEUTZIA.

Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno—Flowers double and pink in color.

Deutzia Candidia—Flowers double and white.

Deutzia Gracilis—Of dwarf and bushy habit, bearing racemes of pure white drooping flowers. Very attractive.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—Flowers double; outside petals tinged with pink, inside white. All the Deutzias are particularly handsome and showy in bloom.

ELEAGNUS. Silver Thorn.

Eleagnus Longipes (Silver Thorn)—Of dwarf spreading habit. Leaves dark-green above, silvery beneath; flowers yellow; fruit bright red, covered with small white dots. Fruit abundant and edible. Highly ornamental and recommended.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree.

Euonymus Europea (European Burning Bush)—A shrubby tree, well-known and valued for its ornamental fruit, which is adherent nearly all winter.

EXOCHORDA.

Exochorda Grandiflora—A beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, covering the bush about the middle of May. Makes a good specimen shrub.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

Forsythia Fortunei (Golden Bell)—Bears golden-yellow flowers in great abundance before the leaves expand in early spring. Habit pendant and graceful.

Forsythia Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia)—Growth more delicate and slender than the preceding, and habit more pendant. Graceful and beautiful.

Forsythia Viridissima—Robust grower; habit straggling; flowers and bark of more intense color.

GENISTA. Broom.

Genista Scoparia (Scotch Broom)—Leaves small and inconspicuous; branches bright green in color, pendant at the tips; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and abundant in latter May. Very handsome in bloom.

HALESIA. Silver Bell.

Halesia Tetraptera (Silver Bell)—A most interesting and desirable shrubby tree, bearing pendant bell-shaped white flowers in May.

HIBISCUS.

Hibiscus (Althea)—Well-known and valuable shrubs for their abundant and continuous bloom through August and September. As the bloom on new wood only must be trimmed in winter. Flowers pink, purple, red and white, and in varying shades, single and double. A good collection of varieties, including *Variegata*, distinguished for its conspicuous variegated foliage.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea Hortensia—Large dark-green leaves; massive globular heads of rose-colored and blue flowers; not entirely hardy.

Hydrangea Otaksa—Foliage deep green; flowers rose-colored in immense trusses in July. Requires protection in winter.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—The well-known and popular Hydrangea, bearing immense pyramidal panicles of flowers from August to frost. Flowers very lasting, at first white, changing to rose color with age.

Hydrangea Quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Hydrangea)—An interesting and valuable native shrub. White flowers in spikes, latter June. Foliage assumes gorgeous autumn coloring.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

Hypericum Moserianum—A shrub of dwarf habit recently introduced, and valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom; flowers very large, rich yellow, from July to late fall.

ITEA.

Itea Virginica—A pretty native shrub; quite rare, bearing white flowers in June. Valuable for its rich coloring in autumn.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

JASMINUM.

Jasminum Nudiflorum—A small slender shrub bearing yellow flowers in March or April, or even earlier, if the weather is very mild.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum Iboia (Japan Privet)—Very highly recommended, and a distinct and valuable sort. Said to be very hardy.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium (California Privet)—The well known variety so extensively used for hedging. Makes a fine large specimen shrub, bearing white odoriferous flowers.

LONICERA.

Lonicera Fragrantissima—An irregular spreading shrub, bearing in great profusion; pinkish-white; exceedingly fragrant flowers very early in spring. Nearly ever-green habit.

Lonicera Tartarica (Upright Honeysuckle)—In colors of pink, red and white; very handsome and attractive shrubs in flower and fruit, and deserving more extensive use everywhere.

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia Macrostachys (Dwarf Horse Chestnut)—Irregular habit; from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced in July. Very attractive and ornamental.

PÆONIA.

Paeonia Moutan (Tree Pæony)—Of very slow growth, but hardy and enduring; flowers rosy pink, large and attractive. Plant in rich soil.

PHILADELPHUS.

Philadelphus Coronarius (Mock Orange)—Well known, and valuable for its sweet-scented white flowers in June.

Philadelphus Coronarius Aureis (Golden Syringa)—Habit dwarf and compact; foliage bright golden and enduring. Very desirable.

PRINOS.

Prinos Verticillatus (Black Alder)—A fine native shrub, particularly attractive in late fall and during most of the winter, on account of its abundant bright red berries.

PRUNUS. Plum.

Prunus Myrabolana Pissardi (Purple-Leaved Plum)—The best purple-leaved plant we have, the color being intense and enduring; flowers white in April, followed later by edible fruit. Can be trained as a small tree if desired.

Prunus Triloba (Double Flowering Plum)—This is planted for its large, double, pink flowers, which are among the first in May.

RHODOTYPUS.

Rhodotypus Kerriodes—A new shrub, bearing conspicuous white flowers on the ends of the twigs; blooms open about the middle of May, and continuously for a long time thereafter.

RIBES. Currant.

Ribes Aureum (Yellow Flowering Currant)—Flowers yellow with pink stamens and sweet-scented. Very good habit.

Ribes Sanguineum—Blooms abundantly in May, bearing bright pink, almost carmine, flowers. Fruit of this and the preceding edible, and liked by many.

ROSA. Rose.

Rosa Rugosa (Japan Rose)—We class this among the shrubs, for while it will adorn any location, we especially recommend it for the shrubbery border. Its vigorous robust habit, handsome foliage and flowers, especially recommend it. The last, possess a delightful fragrance, and are followed by large, bright hips, that prolong the attraction of the plant well into the winter: there are two colors, red and white. Hardy everywhere and should be planted by everybody.

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

Sambucus Nigra Aurea (Golden Elder)—Foliage bright golden yellow, much used for color effect in shrubberies, and very desirable.

SPIREA.

Spirea Ariæfolia—Very fine small leaved sort, bearing a profusion of greenish-white flowers in June.

Spirea Billardi—Bright rosy pink flowers in terminal spikes, from July to October.

Spirea Bumalda—Dwarf habit, bearing numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers from June until autumn is well advanced. To have good blooms, cut away all fading flowers.

Spirea Antony Waterer—Identical in all respects with the preceding, except the flowers, which are deep pink, very showy and attractive.

Spirea Collosa Alba—A variety similar in growth and habit to the preceding, but bearing pure white flowers.

- Spirea Opulifolia Aurea**—A vigorous golden-leaved variety, bearing white flowers in flat heads in early June. Foliage very attractive in early summer.
- Spirea Prunifolia** (Bridal Wreath)—Bears handsome double white flowers all along the branches in early spring before the leaves are expanded. Foliage colors finely in autumn.
- Spirea Reevesii**—Bears beautiful white flowers in clusters about June 1st. There is a single and double flowering variety. Both are desirable.
- Spirea Thunbergii**—of dwarf weeping habit; very graceful; single white flowers before the leaves expand in early spring distributed all over the plant. Autumnal coloring particularly good.
- Spirea Tomentosa**—Mid-summer blooming variety, bearing pink flowers in panicles.
- Spirea Van Houttei**—Habit of plant graceful, bearing white flowers in great abundance in latter May. One of the best.
- Spirea Ulmifolia**—Strong growing curious elm-like foliage; flowers white, in June.

STYRAX.

- Styrax Japonica**—A shrub or small tree of elegant form and habit, bearing white bell-shaped flowers all along the branches, and pendant on long pedicels. Very showy.

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry.

- Symphoricarpus Racemosus** (Snowberry)—Much valued for its white berries borne abundantly in autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses.
- Symphoricarpus Racemosus Vulgaris** (Red-Fruited Snowberry)—Fruit not so large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful.

SYRINGA. Lilac.

- Syringa Japonica** (Japan Tree Lilac)—Large heads of white privet-like flowers in June. Rare and an acquisition.
- Syringa Pekinensis Pendula** (Weeping Lilac)—Grafted on tall stems, its distinct weeping habit and graceful foliage make it an object of much beauty.
- Syringa Persica** (Persian Lilac Purple)—A profuse and early blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers. Valuable.
- Syringa Persica Alba**—Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers.
- Syringa Vulgaris** (Purple Lilac)—Known everywhere and valued for its abundant sweet-scented flowers.
- Syringa Vulgaris Alba** (White Lilac)—The white flowering variety; not so strong a grower as the purple.
- Syringa Souvenir de la Spath**—The most distinct and beautiful of all the lilacs; panicles immense and very compact; florets very large, deep purplish-red.
- Syringa Virginal**—Very large panicles of pure white flowers; new, and a decided acquisition.

VIBURNUM. Snowball.

- Viburnum Opulus Sterilis** (Common Snowball)—A well known and highly prized shrub for its large balls or masses of sterile white flowers.
- Viburnum Oxycoccus** (High Bush Cranberry)—An attractive and showy shrub at all times, but particularly in the fall, when covered with its large red berries.
- Viburnum Plicatum** (Japan Snowball)—Of upright, bushy growth, entire dark green leaves, and large heads of enduring white flowers; superior to the common sort.

WEIGELA.

- Weigela Amabilis**—A shrub of straggling irregular habit, bearing light pink or nearly white flowers; has the merit of flowering quite abundantly in the fall.
- Weigela Amabilis Variegata**—More dwarf habit than the preceding, and bearing leaves conspicuously variegated with yellow; a desirable shrub.
- Weigela Candida** (White Weigela)—Very robust upright habit; flowers creamy white; latter May.
- Weigela Floribunda**—Crimson Flowers white stamens; blooms profusely in latter May, and again more sparingly in late summer. Distinct and choice.

Weigela Rosea (Rosy Weigela)—Best known and most popular; flowers abundant, rose colored.

Weigela steltznerii—Flowers dark red; distinct.

Weigela Van Houttei—Flowers carmine; much like *Weigela Rosea*.

XANTHOCERAS.

Xanthoceras Sorbifolia—A new shrub, rare and choice, bearing white flowers with crimson center in latter May.

Shrubs bearing ornamental fruit described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Berberis, in variety,
Chionanthus Virginicus,
Cornus Dogwood, in variety,
Eleagnus Longipes,
Euonymous.
Lonicera, in variety,

Rhus, (Sumach) in variety,
Ribes (Flowering Currant),
Rosa Rugosa,
Symphoricarpus (Red and white),
Viburnum Oxycoecus.

Shrubs With Variegated Foliage.

Berberis Purpurea,
Cornus Elegantissima.
Corylus Purpurea,
Eleagnus Longipes,

Hibiscus Variegatus,
Prunus Pissardi,
Sambucus Nigra Aurea,
Weigela Variegata.

EVERGREENS.

It is quite lamentable that the planting of evergreens is so much neglected. They aid materially in giving color to the landscape in winter; are useful for making windbreaks and hedges, and especially for screening unsightly objects from view; and there is, by judicious selection, a fine opportunity to afford pleasing contrasts of color and habit. They are more difficult to transplant than deciduous trees; must be carefully handled, upon no account permitting the roots to become dry. Use water abundantly and tramp the earth on the roots firm.

ABIES. Spruce.

Abies Alba (White Spruce)—A medium-sized native tree; close pyramidal growth; foliage bluish-gray.

Abies Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce)—Of medium size; pyramidal habit, with short leaves, dark green above and glaucous beneath. Rare and valuable.

Abies Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—The well-known tree of our American forests. Growth loose and open; habit extremely graceful. Bears shearing well, and makes the most ornamental evergreen hedge. Some choice dwarf and sheared specimens.

Abies Douglasii (Douglas Spruce)—A large conical evergreen, with smooth bark, and distinctly light green foliage. A valuable tree.

Abies Engelmanni—From Colorado. Slow growth; dense; form regular; leaves on the under side of light blue color. Quite rare.

Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—A well-known and widely distributed evergreen of rapid growth, symmetrical form. Hardy everywhere. Invaluable for wind-breaks and hedges.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Abies Excelsa Aurea—A variety of more dwarf habit, and distinctly marked golden foliage. Very distinct and charming.

Abies Excelsa Inverta (Inverted Norway Spruce)—Of curious and varied form, the branches growing downward. Foliage dense, completely hiding the stem.

Abies Orientalis (Oriental Spruce)—An erect growing symmetrical tree. Foliage finer and better than Norway Spruce, and in every way a superior tree. Does not grow so large. Most desirable.

Abies Polita (Tiger's Tail Spruce)—A slow grower, but distinct and valuable on account of its color and hardness. Rare and invaluable in a collection.



BLUE SPRUCE.

Abies Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce) — The popular blue evergreen. Foliage of grafted and selected seedling specimens of a pronounced bluish tint. Distinct and valuable. No collection is complete without this beautiful tree.

Abies Remonti—A conical-shaped dwarf and very dense sort. The best dwarf Spruce; invaluable in cemeteries and interior decorations.

BIOTA. Chinese A. V.

Biota Orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitæ)—the flat growth of the young branches, and its bright green color, make it interesting and valuable.

Biota Orientalis Aurea (Chinese Golden Arbor Vitæ)—Of conical or rounded form; foliage dense; bright golden-green in color.

Biota Orientalis Compacta—Slender, compact foliage.

Biota Orientalis Elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden)—Of upright torch-like form. Foliage golden in summer, bronze in winter. The foliage at either season is superb.

Biota Orientalis Semper Aurea (Alway's Golden)—Dwarf, dense, conical habit. Color golden throughout the year. Rare and the best.

BUXUS. Box.

Buxus Longifolia—A variety of the well-known Tree Box, with longer and narrower leaves and more upright habit.

Buxus Sempervirens—Of varying habit and shades of color, the common form being rounded conical, but it can be sheared in any shape.

Buxus Suffruticosa (Dwarf Box)—The well-known Box used for edging, and invaluable for this purpose. It makes, too, a handsome ornamental bush.

CEDRUS.

Cedrus Libana (Cedar of Lebanon)—Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal branches; foliage dark green; very picturesque. Exceedingly rare and choice.

CUPRESSUS.

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)—A tree of pyramidal form, deep green foliage and graceful habit. We offer a number of choice grafted sorts, very desirable on account of their form and color.

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus Japonicus—An evergreen shrub, with broad, shining green leaves. Very beautiful, and does well by the sea. Protect from strong sunlight in winter.

Euonymus Japonicus Variegata—A variety with variegated foliage, to be treated like the preceding one.

IBEX. Holly.

Ilex Opaca (American Holly)—A beautiful evergreen, bearing red berries in great abundance, contrasting finely with the bright green leaves.

JUNIPERUS

Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Close-growing upright habit; fine for columnar effects in landscape work.

Juniperus Japonica (Japan Juniper)—Best of all the Junipers, of dense, but not pyramidal habit, and very hardy.

Juniperus Japonica Aurea (Golden Japan Juniper)—Similar to the foregoing, but with golden foliage throughout the year. Rare.

Juniperus Rigida—Very distinct in color and habit. Rare.

Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper)—A low, wide-spreading, sombre and thickly branched evergreen shrub. Desirable for borders of evergreen beds.

Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar)—Form tapering, symmetrical; color good at all times, but its bronzy appearance in fall and early winter is very attractive.

In addition to sorts named, we have a limited number of weeping and variegated forms that are very choice.

KALMIA. Laurel.

Kalmia (Laurel)—A most attractive native evergreen shrub, covered with rosy-white conspicuous flowers in June. Suitable for planting with Azaleas or Rhododendrons.

MAHONIA.

Mahonia Aquifolia—A valuable evergreen shrub having glossy green leaves, and bearing yellow flowers in April. In fall and winter the foliage changes to a scarlet-bronze color.

PICEA. Fir.

Picea Balsamea (Balsam Fir)—The well known native American Fir, very attractive when young, but grows unsightly with age.

Picea Cephalonica (Cephalonian Fir)—Silvery colored leaves, very beautiful. A little tender while young, but when established entirely hardy, and a noble tree.

Picea Concolor (Colorado Fir)—One of the choicest evergreens, of distinct habit and color, which is a silvery green, and attractive. Rare.

Picea Nobilis Glauca—Of slow growth while young, but ultimately attaining large size; foliage dense, of a glaucous tint. Most desirable.

Picea Nordmaniana (Nordman's Fir)—A rare and noble tree, with large leaves of a drak green color, maintained throughout the year.

PINUS. Pine.

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine)—Well known and valuable for its hardiness, and constant intense green color.

Pinus Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)—Of dwarf habit and dense foliage, ultimately attaining good size. A desirable sort.

Pinus Excelsus (Bhotan Pine)—Resembles the White Pine, but with longer and pendulous leaves. Very graceful and attractive. Not common.

Pinus Mugho (Dwarf Mountain Pine)—Of low and spreading growth. Only attaining a height of 4 or 5 feet.

- Pinus Ponderosa** (Heavy-Wooded Pine)—From California. Foliage bright green, with large, long needles.
- Pinus Resinosa** (Red Pine)—A fine native species; rare and choice. Needles dark green, long, drooping and soft to the touch.
- Pinus Strobus** (White Pine)—The American timber tree and well-known. Hardy and reliable on dry, upland soil.
- Pinus Sylvestris** (Scotch Pine)—A very rapid grower and handsome while young. Color desirable; of a bluish-green.

RETINISPORA.

- Retinispora Ericoides** (Heath-Leaved,—A dwarf, compact grower. Desirable for the violet-red color of its foliage in winter.
- Retinispora Filifera**—A beautiful evergreen, with long thread-like pendant foliage. Rare.
- Retinispora Filifera Aurea**—Like the preceding, except in color, which is a bright golden. Exceedingly rare and a great acquisition.
- Retinispora Obtusa**—The best Retinispora. Color green in summer, turning to bronze in winter.
- Retinispora Obtusa Nana**—A very compact dwarf-growing variety of the above. Very desirable where a small evergreen is wanted, or on borders of beds.
- Retinispora Obtusa Nana Aurea**—A golden-leaved form of the last. Rare and valuable.
- Retinispora Pisifera**—Fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen.
- Retinispora Pisifera Aurea**—Of loose and open habit; decidedly pendulous. Color constant and good. A choice variety.
- Retinispora Plumosa**—A most desirable evergreen of compact growth and delicate glaucous green foliage.
- Retinispora Plumosa Aurea** (Golden Retinispora)—Widely known and popular, and while of great merit not so choice as those named.
- Retinispora Plumosa Lutescens**—A variegated variety; foliage silvery green and gold. Dwarf and dense habit.
- Retinispora Squarrosa**—A most distinct and valuable sort; foliage of compact tufted character; color steel gray. Grows quite large, but in common with all Retinisporsas, bears shearing, and can be kept almost any size or form.

RHODODENDRONS.

Of these most desirable evergreen shrubs, we offer a good collection of hardy varieties, having discarded many otherwise desirable sorts that would not stand this supreme test. The varieties we retain are effective and handsome as any.

Rhododendrons make a grand show in winter and summer alike, with their dark shining evergreen foliage, but are particularly attractive in early summer, when their great masses of bloom of various colors and shades attract the attention of all. Where practicable, we urge their planting in masses, and a good plan is to have the foreground or border plants of Azaleas.

We note a few good blooming and magnificent flowering sorts, that are not entirely hardy, and we so designate them.

Album Elegans, white,
Album Grandiflorum, white,
Boule de Nieve, white; not hardy,
Chas. Bagley, rosy crimson,
Chas. Dickens, bright crimson,
Everastianum, rosy lilac.
Minnie, bluish white, upper petals yellow,

Purpureum Elegans, deep purple,
Roseum Elegans, rose,
Queen, white,
Jno. Waterer, bright crimson not hardy.
Michael Waterer, bril. crim. not hardy,
Sherwoodianum, light red, not hardy.

We have, too, many other sorts in good colors, and some of them hardy.

SCIADOPITYS.

Sciadopitys Verticellata (Umbrella Pine)—A beautiful and hardy evergreen from Japan. Shining dark green foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Of slow growth, but rare and desirable.

TAXUS. Yew.

Taxus Adpressa Stricta (Japan Yew)—Foliage dark green; leaves short; habit upright. Desirable.

Taxus Baccata (English Yew)—A most desirable dark green foliage plant, suited for single specimens, or will make a good hedge.

Taxus Baccata Elegantissima (Golden Yew)—In habit similar to the preceding, though not of such robust growth. The young growth of a most lovely golden hue, and in its season the best golden evergreen.

THUJA. Arbor Vitæ.

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitæ)—A well-known and very valuable evergreen for screens, wind-breaks and hedges.

Thuja Occidentalis Aurea (George Peabody)—A most desirable Golden Arbor Vitæ. Color pronounced and constant.

Thuja Occidentalis Compacta—Form hemispherical; light green foliage. A good hardy sort.

Thuja Occidentalis Conica Densa—Much like the preceding, but more upright and dense habit.

Thuja Occidentalis Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitæ)—Globular form; foliage fine and delicate; habit dwarf.

Thuja Occidentalis Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitæ)—More upright habit, with yellowish-green foliage.

Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ)—Of columnar shape; distinct light green, compact foliage.

Thuja Occidentalis Verveneana—Color a dull yellow. Very pronounced, but not attractive.

Thuja Occidentalis Warreana (Siberian Arbor Vitæ)—Most hardy of all Arbor Vitæ. Foliage dark green and dense. A valuable sort and good for hedges.

THUJOPSIS.

Thujopsis Borealis (Nootka Sound Cypress)—An attractive evergreen, of medium growth and somewhat pendant habit.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—A desirable tropical-looking evergreen plant, much used in ornamental gardening. Its large spikes of pendant cream-white flowers in latter June add much to its value.

LIST OF EVERGREENS,

with golden, variegated or otherwise attractive foliage.

Abies Alcockiana, green above silvery beneath,	Retinispora Filifera Aurea, Golden,
Abies Excelsa Aurea, Golden Spruce,	Retinispora Obtusa, green in summer bronze in winter,
Abies Pungens, Blue, Spruce,	Retinispora Pisifera Aurea, golden,
Biota Orientalis Aurea, golden,	Retinispora Plumosa Aurea, golden,
Biota Semper Aurea, always golden,	Retinispora Lutescens, variegated,
Eunymous Japonica Variegata, variegtd,	Retinispora Squarrosa, steel gray,
Juniperus Japonica Aurea, Golden,	Taxus Elegantissima, golden,
Juniperus Sabina, very dark color,	Thuja Aurea, bright golden,
Picea Concolor, Silvery green,	Thuja Hoveyi, yellowish-green.
Retinispora Ericoides, bronze,	

CLIMBING VINES.

Those sorts that cling to smooth perpendicular surfaces by little tendrils or roots we designate as self climbers, and are the kinds suited to covering walls and buildings. The others require a trellis or support of some sort.

AKEBIA.

Akebia Quieata—A beautiful rapid-growing vine, bearing curious plum-colored sweet-scented flowers.

AMPELOPSIS.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy—self-climber)—Of very delicate and graceful habit, and most desirable of all for covering buildings. Now well known.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper—self-climber)—A very useful and handsome climbing shrub, of vivid crimson color in autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe)—A robust vigorous plant, bearing curious pipe-shaped flowers.

BIGNONIA.

Bignonia Grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine—self-climber)—Bears large yellowish scarlet flowers in great profusion.

Bignonia Radicans (Common Trumpet Vine—self-climber)—Abundant scarlet flowers in July and August; a rampant grower; good for concealing unsightly objects.

CLEMATIS.

Among hardy perennials none equal the Clematis for effectiveness and beauty. Unfortunately the plant is not as robust as many, and, therefore, we offer only the most reliable sorts.

Clematis Coccinea (Scarlet Clematis)—Bears bell-shaped crimson flowers. More curious than valuable.

Clematis, Flammula (Sweet-Scented Clematis) Small, feathery-white sweet-scented flowers. Hardy and desirable.

Clematis Henryi (Large Flowering)—Flowers white, large, handsome and abundant. The best white variety.

Clematis Jackmanni—Large, intense, violet-purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free growth and abundant bloom. The best variety of its color.

Clematis Madam Edward Andre—New. Single crimson; flowers of good size and borne in great profusion. Has been called the crimson Jackmanni.

Clematis Paniculata—From Japan. Panicles of small, pure white fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Very desirable.

HEDERA. Ivy.

Hedera Helix (English Ivy)—The old evergreen Ivy. A handsome climbing evergreen plant, especially suited to the north side of buildings, where it will escape the direct winter sunlight.



JASMINUM.

Jasminum Nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine)—Bears yellow flowers in the earliest days of spring. Can be used as a shrub or trained on a trellis as desired.

Jasminum Officinalis—Hardy white Jasmine, bearing sweet-scented white flowers in June.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

Lonicera Belgica (Monthly Honeysuckle)—Flowers pink in the bud, cream color when expanded.

Lonicera Brachypoda (Japan Evergreen)—A dense growing evergreen variety, blooming freely about the middle of June.



GROUP OF HONEYSUCKLES.

Lonicera Brachypoda Aurea Reticulata—A variegated golden-leaved variety. Very attractive.

Lonicera Flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Free growing and desirable.

Lonicera Halleana (Hall's Japan)—Of very robust growth and good habit. Blooms freely in June, and intermittently afterward. Flowers cream-yellow.

Lonicera Sempervirens (Red Coral)—An American species, bearing bunches of scarlet flowers in latter June. More beautiful, but not so free blooming as the others, and without fragrance.

WISTARIA.

Wistaria Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria)—The best wistaria. Bears large and handsome racemes of light purple flowers in latter May.

Wistaria Sinensis Alba—Pure white flowers.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The value of this class of plants is strangely undervalued. They are easily grown, cheaply obtained, and when once established, require no replanting or nursing, as do bedding plants.

We do not pretend to have a complete collection, but what we offer are of standard value and reliable. Of these we name—

Aquilegia Columine—A very desirable and free-blooming kind, in various shades of color; very hardy and take care of themselves.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata—A fine hardy ornamental grass; leaves narrow and dark green; silver white midrib; very handsome and attractive.



EULALIA ZEBRINA.

Eulalia Japonica—A beautiful hardy grass from Japan; foliage deep green, surmounted in autumn with long flower spikes, bearing purplish flowers of very enduring character. Can be cut and dried for winter decoration.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—Similar to the preceding in all respects except its leaves are beautifully variegated with white, and sometimes, pink and yellow stripes.

Eulalia Japonica Zabrina—The leaves of this sort are marked with broad yellow bands at right angles, and is very striking and handsome. All the ornamental grasses are suited to plant as single specimens, in masses or along the shabby border, and we highly recommend their use.

Paeonies—No class of plants will make as satisfactory return for the investment as this. They are entirely hardy, bear large, showy, and many kinds delightfully fragrant flowers. Once planted in good soil, they will take care of themselves and increase in beauty from year to year. In addition to the red, pink and white, common, and

sold in colors only, we can supply the finest named kinds.

Phlox—Widely known and popular everywhere. We offer the best colors.

Pyrethum—A most valuable class of hardy plants. Flowers in various shades of color, of good size and form; double like an Aster, which they much resemble, but are larger and bloom latter May and June. Rare and valuable.

HARDY ROSES.

Under this grouping is arranged the Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses. They are not as constant in bloom as the Teas and other tender sorts, but are of much more robust habit, bearing larger and finer flowers.

For Roses the ground should be well prepared and enriched, and receive good cultivation and liberal treatment always.

Old and decayed branches, and a large portion of the preceding year's growth, should be removed annually, except with climbers, which require very little pruning.

Protect your Roses in winter with a good mulch, and if possible cover with ever-green boughs or similar material. If the exposure is very great lay down and cover with earth.

Anna de Diesbach—Very large; fresh rose color.

Alfred Colomb—Carmine-red; superb rose.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich, velvety maroon; a splendid rose.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink; symmetrical form; very beautiful; not of robust habit.

Charles Lefebvre—Fine bright red; one of the best.

Capt. Christy—Delicate flesh color; a large finely formed flower.

Caroline de Sansa—Clear delicate flesh color; a magnificent rose of vigorous growth.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white; flowering in clusters.

Duchesse of Albany—Much like *La France*, of which it is a sport.

Earl of Dufferin—One of the best roses of recent years. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson; large and full, with a delightful fragrance.

Eliza Boelle—White, lightly tinged with rose; of good size and form.

Fisher Holmes—Brilliant scarlet; flowers large, but not very double; fine in bud.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Crimson-scarlet, showy and effective. Well known and popular.

Giant of Batilles—Deep, brilliant crimson.

Jean Lebaud—Velvety carmine; flowers large and full. Fine dark rose.

John Hopper—Rose color, with crimson center; large and elegant.

Jules Margottin—Light, brilliant crimson.

Louis Van Houtte—Brilliant carmine; good in bud.

La France—Delicate, silvery-rose; very large and full, with a delightful fragrance. Not entirely hardy.

La Reine—Bright rosy-pink; very large, double and sweet. One of the best.

Mabel Morrison—Pure white; flowers large, and beautiful form.

Madam Plantier—Pure white; hardy and free blooming, but is being supplanted by *Mabel Morrison* and others.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—Pink; fine satin rose.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; of robust habit and a free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson—New; flowers white, extra large size and fine form.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry-carmine; large and well formed.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; exceedingly fragrant, large and fine form. A recent acquisition.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; bears immense blooms.

Pius IX—Bright purplish-red, changing to violet; profuse bloomer, and one of the best.

Ulrich Bruner—Cherry-red; petals very large; fine buds; a magnificent bloomer. Used largely for forcing.

The Hardy Austrian Yellow Rose.

Persian Yellow—Entirely hardy; flowers double and full, of deep golden-yellow color; blooms freely in June. Must not be severely pruned, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood.

BEST EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

These are the only really constant blooming Roses we have. They are of more delicate habit, not entirely hardy, but produce blooms almost at once and continuously until cold weather. Protection in winter is imperative. They range through all shades of color, and the varieties are innumerable. We name a few of the best.

Agrippina—Rich, velvety crimson.

Bon Silene—Rosy-carmine; delightful fragrance.

Catharine Mermet—Bright flesh color.

Clothilde Soupert (Polyantha Rose)—Blossoms in clusters; color variable, but generally pearl-white.

Duchesse de Brabant—Light carmine, tinged with violet.

Hermosa—Beautiful clear rose; blossoms in clusters; vigorous, hardy, and a constant bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt—Sulphur-yellow; beautiful in bud.

Marechal Niel—Deep yellow; very large; highly perfumed. Is of delicate constitution, and must be grown indoors in this climate.

Meteor—Rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Papa Gontier—Rose, shaded yellow. Popular for forcing.

Safrano—Saffron and apricot; fine in bud.

CLIMBING ROSES

Recommended for hardiness and profusion of bloom. Are excellent for training against walls, fences or anything unsightly, thus rendering them objects of beauty. We offer only hardy sorts. Further south the list can be greatly increased.



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CRIMSON RAMBLER.

growth, and trailing habit; bright glossy green, abundant foliage, bearing white single flowers in great profusion.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white, with blush center; very full and double.

Crimson Rambler—A remarkable rose recently introduced from Japan; growth vigorous; flowers borne in pyramidal panicles; color a bright vivid crimson. A great acquisition, and should be planted by everybody.

Gem of the Prairie—Color red, occasionally blotched with white; large flat fragrant flowers.

Greville or Seven Sisters—Large clusters of rosy pink flowers.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large compact and globular. One of the best.

JAPAN ROSES,--See Shrubs.

Rosa Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose)—Recently introduced and a great acquisition; of very vigorous

MOSS ROSES.

Require close pruning and high culture. Are admired for their beautiful buds, but are not so extensively planted as formerly. This is to be regretted, and we urge their more extensive culture.

Blanche Moreau—Pure white; large, good form.

Crested Moss—Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest.
A fragrant beautiful rose.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.

Princess Adelaide—Bright rosy pink; large.

Salet—Clear rose color; vigorous; free bloomer.

SWEET BRIAR.

Rosa Rubiginosa—Foliage of delightful fragrance; flowers single; delicate pink.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges for defense or ornament are invaluable. To insure success you must plant in good soil and plant well, and upon no account expect a hedge to thrive in dense shade. Distance apart of the plants must be determined chiefly by their size. Plants are described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Robinia (Honey Locust)—Very hardy plant, making a strong but rather open hedge. Plant six inches apart.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)—Makes a very fine ornamental hedge, its brilliant scarlet flowers making a grand sight indeed. A good defensive hedge, too, when established. Plant one foot apart.

Maclura (Osage Orange)—Much used in the west and south, and makes a good defensive hedge. Plant six inches apart.

For ornamental hedges, the following shrubs are very effective, the Privet particularly being largely planted:

Berberis, in assortment.

Fagus Ferruginea and **Sylvatica** (American and English Beech.)

Hibiscus (Altheas)—Fine for its bloom. Trim after flowering.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium (Privet)—Most highly prized. For best effect plant in double rows, one foot apart each way, alternating the plants, and cut almost to the ground.

Lonicera (Upright Honeysuckle).

Spireas, in variety.

Among Evergreens we mention the best and most popular.

Abies Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—Makes the most graceful and elegant hedge of all.

Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—A good growing Evergreen that bears shearing well, and makes an excellent hedge and wind-break.

Buxus Suffruticosa (Dwarf Box)—Excellent for borders and where a low hedge is wanted. Of very slow growth.

Thuja (Arbor Vitæ)—Among the very best evergreen hedge plants are the American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, bearing shearing well and becoming very dense and compact. The dwarf sorts are excellent for low hedges.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up, which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the process of "evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

DWARF APPLES.

Where space is limited, dwarf apples may be advantageously planted. Of these we grow a limited number of best varieties.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan Red—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy; rich, acid; a good bearer. August.

Early Harvest—Medium size, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium, roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent; productive. August.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale greenish-yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. August.

Summer Pearmain—Medium size, oblong; red, with spots and stripes of yellow; quality best. August and September.

Tetofski—A handsome Russian apple, very hardy and productive; an early bearer; fruit medium to large; yellow, striped with red; acid flavor. August.

Yellow Transparent—A very early Russian apple of good quality and decided merit. Color when ripe pale yellow; quality good. Last of July.

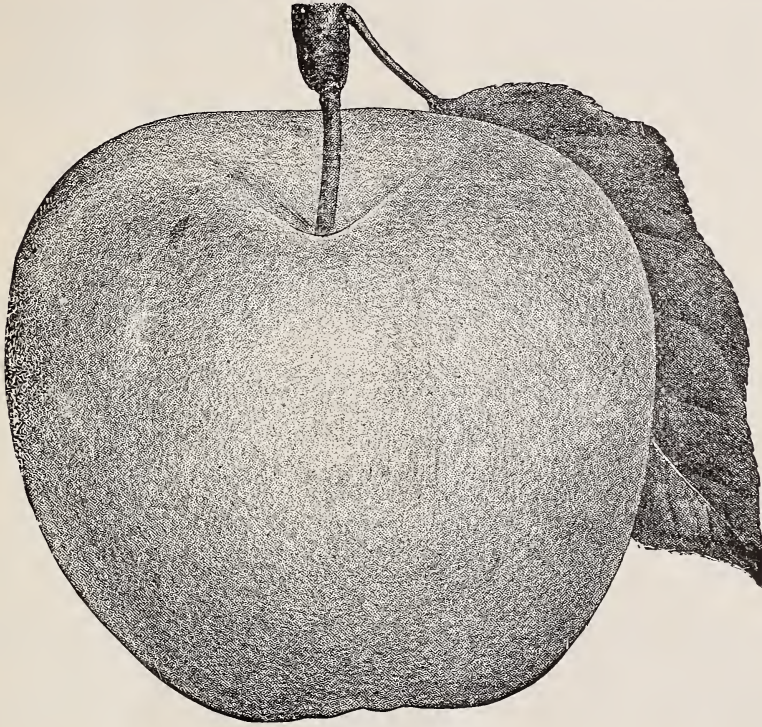
AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Alexander (Russian origin)—Very large; deep red or crimson; medium quality. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Russian; medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities. October.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive. September and October.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green; very rich, sweet and pleasant; good bearer. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly-shaded red cheek or blush, on a clear, pale-yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September and October.

Porter—Rather large; regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid; flavor fine; fair and productive. September.

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, good and productive. October to December.

Twenty Ounce—(Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; good bearer; popular as a market variety. November and December.

Red Beitigheimer—A new German variety; color light yellow, nearly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; large and handsome. September.

Wolf River—A large, new apple, resembling the Alexander, but darker in color, and of better quality; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy, slight quince-like flavor. October and November.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular Winter apples. January to April.

- Bellefleur** (Yellow Bellflower)—Large, irregularly oblong; rich yellow color; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a very sprightly flavor; tree a moderate grower. November to March.
- Ben Davis** (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—Large, handsome, striped and of good quality; productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.
- Delaware Winter**—Closely resembling and perhaps identical with Lawver; large; bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich, sub-acid. This variety is highly recommended for its admirable keeping qualities, having been preserved into August (ten months). January to July.
- Fallwater**—Very large; roundish; yellow, with generally a red cheek; mild sub-acid; a popular Pennsylvania apple. November to March.
- Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size; roundish; very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious; tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.
- Greening, Rhode Island**—Large, roundish; light greenish-yellow; tender, rich and juicy; a crooked but vigorous grower. November to March.
- Grimes' Golden**—Medium; rich golden-yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; tree a good grower and early bearer, origin, Virginia. Jan. to April.
- Hubbardston Nonesuch**—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong, good bearer. November to May.
- King** (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive; one of the best. November to May.
- Lady Apple**—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.
- Mann**—New; an upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large; roundish oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish-red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid; good to very good; will keep as long as Roxbury Russet. May to June.
- Newtown Pippin**—One of the very best apples, of high quality. Very juicy, crisp and delicious flavor; requires high culture for the best fruit; fine keeper. Dec. to May.
- Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The trees should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. January to June.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown Pippin flavor; fine bearer. November to March.
- Russet, American Golden** (Sheep Nose)—Medium or rather small; yellowish-russet; a remarkably high flavored, juicy variety, that keeps well; tree a fine erect grower, with light speckled shoots; productive. December to March.
- Russet, English**—Medium; pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; firm and crisp, with a mild sub-acid flavor; very valuable on account of its long-keeping properties; tree a very upright and vigorous grower; produces enormous crops. Very desirable; keeps till June.
- Russet, Roxbury** (Boston Russet)—Rather large; greenish-yellow, mostly covered with bright russet; a pleasant sub-acid flavor. January to June.
- Seek-no-Further** (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good bearer. November to February.
- Smith's Cider**—A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor. December to March.
- Spitzenberg, Esopus**—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored. Bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.
- Tallman Sweeting**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; productive. November to April.
- Walbridge**—A new, handsomely striped, medium-sized apple, of good quality; very hardy. March to June.
- Wealthy**—A new variety from Minnesota. Hardy, vigorous and very productive.

Winesap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

York Imperial—Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. December to February.

CRAB APPLES.

As an ornamental fruit, and for jellies, preserving, etc., the Crab Apple is unequalled. All are very hardy and prolific, come into bearing when very young, and command a ready and profitable market.

We name the best sorts.

Gen. Grant—Large, round; yellow, striped with dark, almost black, red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, mild sub-acid. Late autumn.

Hyslop—Large, roundish-ovate; dark red, with a blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; tree hardy.

Montreal Beauty—Large; yellow, shaded with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid. One of the handsomest Crabs.

Siberian, Red—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September to October.

Siberian, Yellow—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden-yellow color. September and October.

Transcendant—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

PEARS.

Standard Pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils, and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain. Pears will keep longer and their flavor be greatly improved by picking before they are quite mature, and ripening them in the house. By a judicious selection of varieties their season can be extended from July to January.

Dwarf Pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, and deep enough to cover the union of the stock and scion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches. These conditions being observed, they will be found very satisfactory, though we urge, where space is ample, Standard trees be planted.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard," or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S. August and September.

- Clapp's Favorite**—Very large; yellowish-green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. D. and S. August.
- Doyenne d'Ete**—Scarcely medium size; yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early; fine on quince. D. and S. August.
- Koonce**—A recent introduction of striking beauty and fair quality; medium to large; yellow, one side covered with red; very productive. The earliest pear and highly recommended. S.
- Lawson**—This handsome, newly introduced variety is the largest of our early pears: bright yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not rich. Middle of July to Middle of August.
- Manning's Elizabeth**—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent; very productive. One of the best early pears. S. August.
- Osband's Summer**—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. D. and S. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Belle Lucrative** (Fondante d'Automme)—A fine, large pear; yellowish-green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; productive. One of the best autumn pears. S. September and October.
- Beurre Clairgeau**—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. D. and S. October and November.
- Beurre Bosc**—A large, fine pear; russety-yellow, slightly brownish-red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive. S. September and October.
- Beurre Diel**—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. D. and S. October and December.
- Beurre d'Anjou**—Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh, whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. D. and S. October to January.
- Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large; dull greenish-yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young Standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; a general favorite. D. and S. October and November.
- Howell**—Large; light waxen-yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. D. and S. September and October.
- Idaho**—Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light rich yellow, surface covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed; stem small, calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September and October.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—Raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; it is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight-proof as is possible for any pear to be. D. and S. October and November.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large; greenish-yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive. D. and S. September and October.
- Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow or greenish-russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. S. October.

Seckel—Small; skin rich yellowish-brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish-red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. S. September and October.

Vermont Beauty—This most desirable of all dessert pears, is a hardy and vigorous grower, and almost entirely free from leaf blight; it nearly equals the delicious Seckel in quality, is much handsomer, very prolific and a good keeper. Oct.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Lawrence—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears; ripens with little care: should be in every orchard: tree healthy, hardy and productive. S. November and December.

Lincoln Coreless—This pear is of only recent introduction, and has not yet been sufficiently tested here. We give the description of the introducers, and while we cannot vouch for all that is claimed for it, we think it worthy of a general trial.

"A chance seedling from Lincoln county, Tenn., where the original tree is yet standing, over sixty years old, still free from blight, and bearing fruit; it has seldom failed to bear, even in poor fruit years. The young trees are strong, healthy growers—heavy and stocky—enabling them to hold the fruit well, and very hardy. The fruit is exceedingly large (specimens having been known to weigh from a pound to a pound and a half), high colored, very handsome, with flesh of a rich, yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. But the most wonderful feature of this remarkable pear is the fact that it has neither seed nor core, being a solid mass of rich, melting fruit. In season it is late, and the pears are picked when hard and green, and laid away to ripen. It has kept in an ordinary cellar until March—longer than any other pear has been known to keep. Being also a good shipper, it is a most valuable pear for market."

Mt. Vernon—Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer; a very good late pear. D. and S. December.

President Drouard—A very good looking and large winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. D. and S. March to May.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness; best on quince. D. and S. November to January.

Winter Nellis—Medium size; yellowish-green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears; very productive. S. December.

PLUMS.

A heavy soil is undoubtedly the best for the cultivation of the Plum. The ravages of the curculio of latter years has proven a great drawback to the culture of this delicious fruit. The most successful cultivators save their crop by spreading a sheet under the tree, and then by sudden but gentle jars the diseased fruit and insects will be shaken off; these should be carefully destroyed. By following this plan assiduously, a good crop may always be obtained.

Abundance (Japan)—Equalling in thrift and beauty any known fruit tree. An early and profuse bearer; fruit very large, somewhat oval; amber, turning to a rich cherry-red, with a decided bloom; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, with a rich sweetness; has a small stone and parts readily from the flesh; ripens in advance of other plums. First of August.

Boton (Japan)—Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; tree vigorous and hardy. August.

Bradshaw (European)—Fruit very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant; productive. August.

Burbank (Japan Plum)—Crimson-purple; very handsome and of good quality; hardy and productive; reliable. August.

- Coe's Golden Drop** (European)—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best late plums. September.
- Green Gage** (European)—Small; considered the standard of excellence for quality. August.
- General Hand** (European)—Very large oval; golden-yellow, juicy, sweet and good. September.
- German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. September.
- Imperial Gage** (European—Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent; tree very vigorous and productive. August.
- Kelsey** (Japan)—Fruit large to very large; heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly over-spread with light red, and a delicious bloom; flesh firm and melting, with a remarkably small pit; tree not quite so hardy as a peach. Ripens last of August.
- Lombard** (European—Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive; a valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. August.
- Mariana** (American)—An accidental seedling originating in Texas; an unusually strong, rapid, grower; fruit larger than the Wild Goose; round, and of a peculiar light red color; its productiveness is marvellous; one of the best of the Chickasaw varieties. August.
- Moor's Arctic** (European)—Originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio, and great bearing qualities; fruit grows in large clusters; large dark purple; flavor very fine both for preserving and dessert; a long keeper.
- Shropshire Damson** (European)—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color; the flesh is amber-colored, juicy and sprightly. September.
- Simoni** (Japan Apricot Plum)—Except in the veining of the leaves, the tree resembles the Peach; fruit a brick-red color; flat; flesh apricot-yellow; firm with a peculiar aromatic flavor; hardy and valuable as an ornamental fruit tree; bears abundantly and very young.
- Wild Goose** (American)—Fruit medium, red, with a blue bloom; flesh, juicy and sweet. July.
- Willard** (Japan)—Another new Japan plum similar in color and appearance to the Abundance, but ripens a month earlier. Earlier than Wild Goose and the European varieties.
- Yellow Egg or Magnum Bonum** (European)—Very large, oval; yellow, with white bloom; flesh yellow; sweet. Middle of August.

PEACHES.

The Peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded with grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

Examine the trees carefully and extract or destroy the borer, an injurious worm, that eats under the bark at the surface of the ground. Use potash manures liberally.

Alexander—From Illinois; very early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference; handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; freestone. July.

- Champion**—A new early peach, very hardy and productive; skin white, with a red cheek; flesh white, firm and good; freestone. Last of July.
- Crawford's Early**—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes; fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; wonderfully productive and hardy. Last of August.
- Crawford's Late**—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish-yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of Sept.
- Crosby**—From New England; a very hardy and reliable peach; fruit roundish; color bright yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and rich; freestone, with a very small pit. Last of August.
- Early Canada**—This early peach is a native of Jordan, Province of Ontario, Canada, a chance seedling brought out by the late A. H. High; ripens one month before Crawford's Early, freestone; good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach. Middle to end of July.
- Early York**—Medium size; greenish-white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish-white; very tender. Middle of August.
- Elberta**—Probably no variety is being so extensively planted at the present time as Elberta, a sufficient recognition of its great value; of large size; a beautiful color of red and yellow; flesh yellow and of delicious quality; a good shipper, and all things considered, the best peach. August and September.
- Foster**—Originated in Medford, Mass.; large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor; earlier than Early Crawford; very handsome. Last of August.
- George IV.**—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.
- Globe**—A Pennsylvania seedling of very large size; yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow and firm, and of luscious quality; not very productive.
- Golden Dwarf**—Medium; golden yellow, with a mottled-red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious. This is one of the most interesting dwarf ornamental trees with which we are acquainted, as well as eminently useful for its heavy crops of beautiful delicious fruit; clingstone. September and October.
- Heath Cling**—Large; white; high quality. October.
- Iron Mountain**—A New Jersey variety of great popularity; of fine appearance; hardy, productive and of good quality; a valuable late white freestone peach.
- Morris White**—Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.
- Mountain Rose**—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety; should be in every collection. First of August.
- Old Mixon Free**—Large; pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.
- Smock** (Beers' Smock)—An enormously productive and valuable late orchard variety; fruit medium to large size; flesh yellow, and of good but not high quality. Last of September.
- Steven's Rareripe**—Fruit resembles an enlarged Old Mixon Free, being of high color and beautiful; very productive and free from disease; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three or four weeks. Last of September and first of October.
- Stump the World**—Very large; roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of September.
- Wheatland**—Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 pounds; was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair; ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them. First to middle of September.
- Wonderful**—A New Jersey peach, believed by many to be identical with Beer's Smock, but claimed by the introducer to be similar, but superior; a reliable peach.
- Yellow Rareripe**—Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

APRICOTS.

This fruit must be treated like the plum, as it too, suffers from the curculio. It ought to be planted in locations that will retard early bloom.

If conditions are favorable, it bears abundantly, and the fruit for culinary uses is unsurpassed, and quite good for dessert use. The Russian sorts lauded so extravagantly a few years since, are rapidly waning in popularity, and we discard all but a single variety, which does possess merit.

Alexander (Russian)—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit large size; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and quality good. July first.

Breda—Below medium size; rich orange color; juicy and very high flavored; a good variety.

Harris—Remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness; color rich golden-yellow, with a faint blush on the sunny side; best quality and free. The best.

Moorpark—Very large; reddish-orange; juicy, rich and tender; a fine variety, and universally esteemed. The branches should be shortened to produce a good crop.

Peach—Very large; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, melting and rich; considered by some the best variety of all; very vigorous and productive.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

Boston—Large; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

Early Violet—Medium sized; yellowish-green, nearly covered with dark purplish-red; juicy, rich and high flavored. August.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or dryest situations. The Heart and Bigarreau varieties are of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees.

They are profitably grown for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in the market one year with another, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Plant 25 feet apart.

Black Eagle—Large; black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright purplish-black; half-tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. June.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; productive. June.

Downer's Late Red—Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive.

Gov. Wood—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large; light red; juicy, rich and delicious; tree healthy and a great bearer. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large; pale amber, with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. June.



LARGE MONTMORENCY.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light-colored cherries; productive. June.

Windsor—Originated in Canada; fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality; tree hardy and very prolific.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part, round shaped; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of stocky,

upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreau, and in demand where the former cannot be grown with advantage.

Empress Eugenie—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid; a superior variety. July.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish-red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. June.

Late Duke—Large; light red; late and fine. July.

Large Montmorency—A large red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and full ten days later. June.

May Duke—Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; productive; June.

QUINCES.

Under favorable conditions and with proper care a most profitable fruit for market growing, as it commands ready sale and good prices everywhere. Requires a good, deep soil, and may be planted closely, as it does not attain great size. A most excellent fruit for preserves and jellies.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden-yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Champion—A variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine and a longer keeper. October and November.

Meech's Prolific—A new variety, introduced by Mr. Meech, of Vineland, N. J., who describes it as very large and handsome, with a delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; very vigorous and prolific.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and productive. October.

MULBERRIES.

See Deciduous Ornamental Trees. Page 11.

NUTS.

Almond, Hard-Shell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Almond, Soft-Shell—This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy; kernel sweet and rich.

- Chestnut, American**—Our native species ; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.
- Chestnut, Japan**—New, and a valuable acquisition ; nuts very large, and often five in a burr ; sweet and well flavored ; commences bearing at an early age, and very prolific.
- Chestnut, Numbo**—Very hardy and an immense bearer ; nuts large and of good quality ; ripens early, usually before frost, and sells at high prices ; commences bearing when quite young, and is very regular with its large crops.
- Chestnut, Paragon**—A large variety of the Spanish Chestnut ; hardy and very productive.
- Chestnut, Spanish**—A hardy tree, producing nuts of a very large size and good flavor.
- Filbert, American**—Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor ; hardy and productive.
- Filbert, English**—The fruit of this being so much larger and better flavored than our native species, gives it the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where it will succeed.
- Shellbark**—Our trees are grown from extra fine thin-shelled nuts.
- Walnut, Black**—The well-known native species ; hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber, in point of durability, is difficult to excel.
- Walnut, English**—This rich and fine flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

GRAPES.

We urge every one with a dooryard even to plant one or more grape vines to supply their own table. No fruit is more easily grown or yields more abundantly of luscious and wholesome fruit. Soil should be warm and dry and of good quality. Under such conditions the Grape will thrive in a very limited space.

It can be trained to a fence or side of a building, but for field culture we recommend the wire trellis, constructed by planting posts at convenient distances along the line of the row, and stretching or fastening four or five wires thereon, and by placing enough stakes between to prevent their sagging. Train the vines horizontally along the lower wire and the young shoots perpendicularly to the upper one.

To secure best results annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is a good method : Commencing with a good well-rooted vine, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis.

During the season, when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered,

and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should be cut back to two buds. The following spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year.

Agawam (Rogers' No 15)—Large; round; early, and of great vigor of growth; rich, high peculiar aromatic flavor.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; it gives the best of satisfaction: bunches large; berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; ripens with Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature perfectly in Western New York.

Campbell's Early—A new early black grape now being introduced; said to be of superior quality and hardiness, and in short to be the best grape; commended by the *Rural New Yorker* and other high authorities; originated by the veteran horticulturist, Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio; we recommend it for trial everywhere.

Clinton—Bunch large; berry small, and if allowed to hang on the vines until after frost, sweet and pleasant; remarkably vigorous, and enormously productive, often perfecting four fine bunches on a single branch.

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet; bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; early.

Delaware—One of the finest grapes; bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy, and delicious flavor; vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

Duchess—The Duchess originated with A. J. Caywood, in Ulster County, N. Y.; bunch medium to large; often eight inches long, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish-white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware.

Eaton—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter; round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; skin thin with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp tender; very juicy, equal or superior to Concord in quality; clusters weigh from 10 to 25 ounces; vine very hardy, healthy and productive.

Empire State—Bunches long, shouldered; berries medium; color white; quality fair. Does well in some localities.

Green Mountain—Originated in Vermont; vine hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit white, skin thin; pulp tender and rich; ripens early.

Hartford Prolific—Very productive, hardy, and a strong grower; bunch and berry rather large; black; juicy, sweet and agreeable, but not rich. Ripens a week before Concord.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large; often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market.

Lady Washington (Rickett's)—A cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid; fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound; vine strong; very hardy.

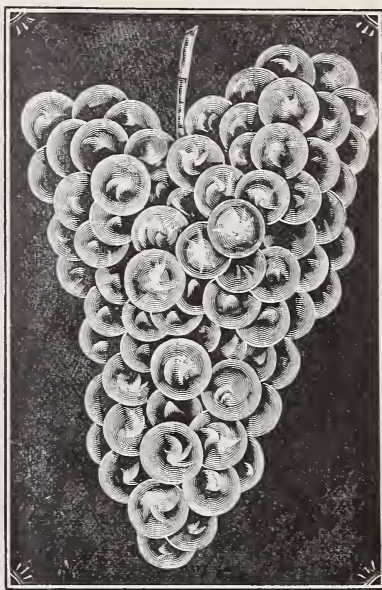
Martha—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness; bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with the Concord.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Large; resembles Diana in quality; a little native flavor; tender, sweet and good; said to be the earliest of these hybrids, and by some highly prized.

Moore's Diamond—Vine a vigorous grower, with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew; a prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy, and nearly transparent, with very few seeds; berry about the size of Concord; rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Moore's Early—A seedling of Concord, combining great vigor, health and productiveness; ten days earlier than Hartford; in quality, hardly to be distinguished from Concord; bunch large; berries very large; black.

Niagara—Originated in Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy, first fruiting in 1872; it has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit; the vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough; quality good, very little pulp; melting and sweet; ripens with the Concord.



MOORE'S DIAMOND.

Pocklington—Is a seedling of the Concord; originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality; strong grower; never mildews; is a light golden-yellow; clear, juicy, and sweet to the centre, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22)—Bunch large and compact; berry large of a light chestnut or Catawba color; thick skinned; perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Large; bunches greatly shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly.

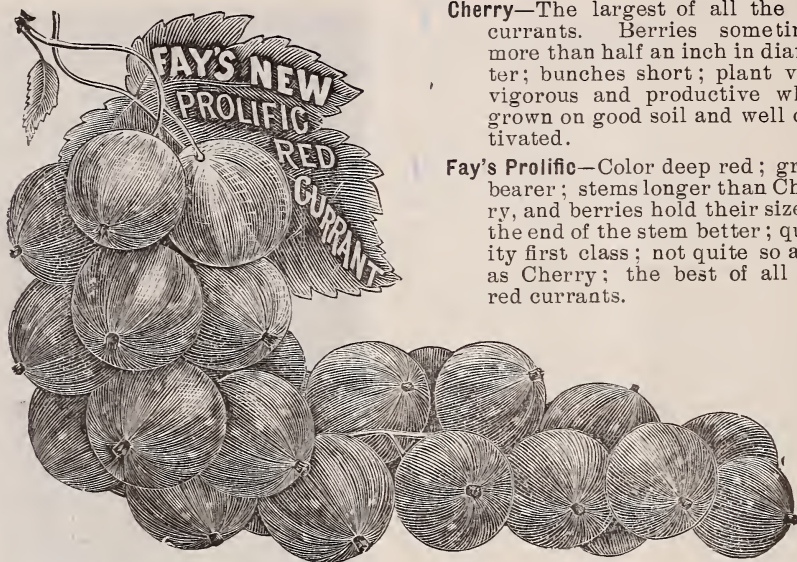
Worden—A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger; the fruit is said to be better flavored, and to ripen several days earlier.

CURRENTS.

An indispensable and easily grown fruit. The bushes have strong vitality, and will give some fruit under almost any circumstances, but will reward liberal culture.

Their one serious enemy is easily controlled by using white hellebore or Paris green in solution, and using it in season, before the bushes are defoliated. Cut out all old wood and as much new as may be necessary to give room for proper development of leaves and fruit. Currants and Gooseberries love a deep, moist soil, and a heavy mulch is excellent.

Black Naples—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; fine for wine or jellies.



Cherry—The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better; quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry; the best of all the red currants.

La Versailles—Very large, red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

North Star—This new currant was sent to us from Minnesota. Its a remarkably strong, robust grower, and as the ability of currants to bear fruit is measured by the length of the new fruit wood annually produced, this variety heads the list for productiveness; about like Red Dutch in size and quality.

Red Dutch—An old variety; excellent and well known.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish-white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Require the same treatment as the Currant, good high culture and a relentless warfare against the currant worm.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing—Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews: fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.

Triumph—An American seedling of the English type; large golden yellow; hardy and an immense bearer; very promising.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are **INDUSTRY**, **CROWN BOB** (red), and **WHITE SMITH** (greenish-white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

Crown Bob—Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first class.

Industry—It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety, and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late, and afterward swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.

White Smith—Fruit large, roundish, oblong; flavor first rate.

RASPBERRIES.

The great improvement in the hardy varieties makes the cultivation of this fine fruit comparatively easy; any good soil will do, but a light, loamy one is pre-



ferable. Plant in rows, five or six feet apart, leaving four feet between the plants; remove the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill; pinch the young canes when three or four feet high, and continue pinching-in the laterals when a few inches long. Treated in this way they will need no stakes, but will be stout enough to support themselves.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Red; very productive; good quality. The standard red raspberry.

Golden Queen—Hardy, vigorous, productive and of good quality.

Gregg—Black cap; very large size; late; a good market sort.

Kansas—A superior black cap; an improvement on Gregg.

Marlboro—Bright red color; berries large; good quality.

Miller's Early Red—A new and much lauded red raspberry; worthy extensive trial.

Japan Wineberry—This is a most attractive and showy plant at all times, and worthy extensive planting for ornament alone. In addition it bears large crops of fruit of very pleasant flavor to most people, and of exceptional value for jams and jellies.

Souhegan—An early black cap of good quality; berries small.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant on good land, *moderately* manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Early Harvest—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable; the canes are strong and upright in growth, branching, stout and vigorous; hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer; berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

Erie—Very large and very early, perfectly hardy; a strong grower and a great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Kittatinny—Commences to ripen after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

Lawton—Fruit very large and black; of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

Lucretia (Dewberry)—A trailing form of the blackberry, with large, beautiful, luscious fruit; it matures in advance of the ordinary varieties.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. Most prolific blackberry grown.

Wilson's Early—Of good size; very early; beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

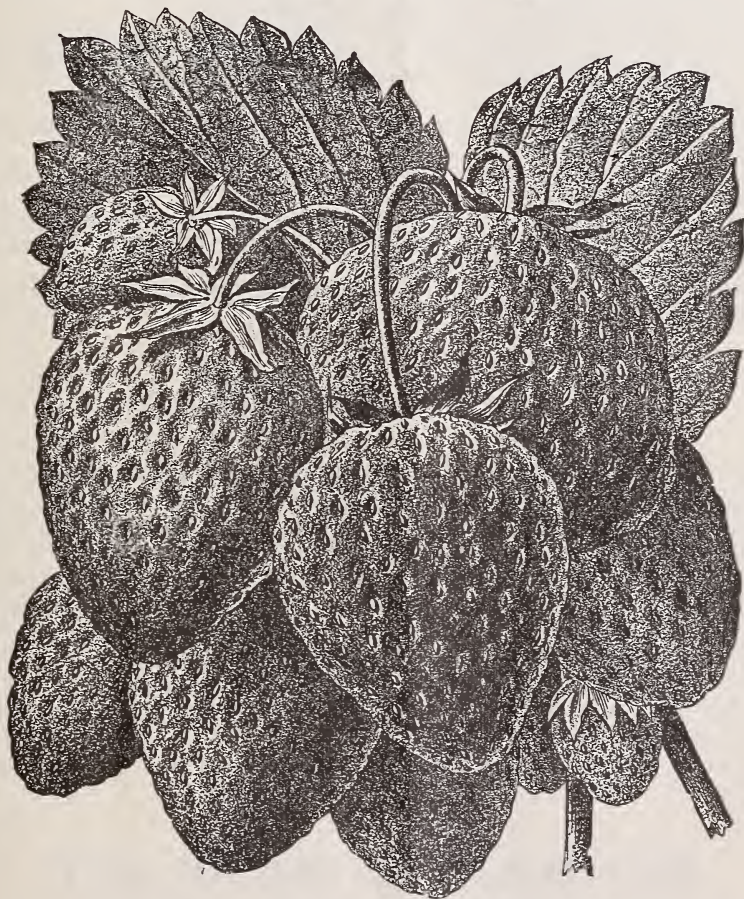


ERIE.

Wilson Junior—A seedling of Wilson Early, ripening a week earlier than that variety; fruit of the largest size; bush vigorous and healthy.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.



Plant in March, April, September and October, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows fifteen inches apart in row for field culture, and fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, uncover plants early in spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

After trial we have discarded a great number and believe those we now offer are the best.

Those marked (P.) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized, and to obtain fruit.

Bubach (P)—Strong, rampant grower, like the Crescent, only making plants and foliage of twice the size; healthy and free from rust; very productive of large, bright scarlet berries; rather soft and of fair quality; ripens early, and succeeds either in light or heavy soils; a valuable market variety.

Charles Downing—Large; conical; crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive.

Crescent Seedling (P.)—Medium; conical; bright scarlet; very uniform in size; a beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit to the exclusion of weeds and grass; it appears alike at home on all soils; very acid.

Gandy—One of the standard market berries; ripens late; firm and of good quality.

Haverland—A vigorous grower; berry large; light red; fair quality; very productive.

Parker Earle—A new variety, originated in Texas; uniformly large; regular conical; color bright scarlet; quality good; very prolific; one of the best promising varieties of recent introduction.

Sharpless—One of the best varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor, good bearer, bright color.

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparaguss bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of manure. Select two-year, or strong one-year plants, and for a garden set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before the winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring.

High authorities declare there is little or no difference as to quality and yield of different varieties of Asparagus.

We offer BARR'S MAMMOTH, CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, OSYTER BAY and PALMETTO.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early and good.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

INDEX.

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Abies.....	21	Fraxinus.....	8	Platanus.....	11
Acer.....	5-6	Fruit Department.....	32	Plane Tree.....	11
Adam's Needle.....	25	Genista.....	17	Planting and Pruning.....	4
Aesculus.....	6	Gleditschia.....	9	Plum.....	19-37-38
Akebia.....	26	Glyptostrobos.....	9	Populus.....	11
Almond, Flowering.....	15	Golden Bell.....	17	Poplar.....	11
Ampelopsis.....	26	Golden Chain.....	8	Prinos.....	19
Amygdalus.....	6-15	Gooseberries.....	46-47	Privet.....	18
Andromeda.....	6	Grapes.....	43-45	Prunus.....	19
Apples.....	32-35	Gymnocladus.....	9	Pruning.....	15
Apricots.....	40	Halesia.....	17	Pyrus.....	10, 11
Arbor Vitæ.....	25	Hawthorn.....	8	Quercus.....	11
Aristolochia.....	26	Hazel Nut.....	16	Quinces.....	42
Ash.....	8	Hedera.....	26	Raspberries.....	47-48
Asparagus.....	50	Hedge Plants.....	31	Retinispora.....	24
Azalea.....	15	Herbaceous Plants.....	27	Rhododendrons.....	24
Barberry.....	16	Hibiscus.....	17	Rhodotypus.....	19
Beech.....	8	Hickory.....	7	Rhubarb.....	50
Berberis.....	16	Holly.....	23	Rhus.....	12
Betula.....	6	Honeysuckle.....	27	Ribes.....	19
Bignonia.....	26	Honey Locust.....	9	Rose.....	19
Biota.....	22	Horse Chestnut.....	6	Roses, Hardy.....	28-31
Birch.....	6	Horse Chestnut, Dwarf.....	19	Salisburia.....	12
Blackberries.....	48-49	Hydrangea.....	17	Salix.....	12
Box.....	22	Hypericum.....	18	Sambucus.....	19
Broom.....	17	Ilex.....	23	Sciadopitys.....	25
Buxus.....	22	Itea.....	18	Shrubs, variegated foliage.....	21
Calycanthus.....	16	Ivy.....	26	Shrubs, Deciduous.....	15
Carya.....	7	Japan Quince.....	16	Silver Bell.....	17
Caryopteris Mastacanthus.....	16	Jasminum.....	18-27	Silver Thorn.....	17
Castanea.....	7	Judas Tree.....	7-16	Snowball.....	20
Catalpa.....	7	Juglans.....	10	Snowberry.....	23
Cedrus.....	22	Juniperus.....	23	Sophora.....	12
Cerasus.....	7	Kalmia.....	23	Sorrel Tree.....	6
Cercis.....	7-16	Kentucky Coffee Tree.....	9	Spirea.....	19
Cherry.....	7	Kerria.....	16	Spruce.....	21
Cherries.....	40-42	Larch.....	10	Strawberry Tree.....	17
Chestnut.....	7	Larix.....	10	Strawberries.....	49-50
Chinese Arbor Vitæ.....	22	Laurel.....	23	Styrax.....	20
Chinese Cypress.....	22	Ligustrum.....	18	St. John's Wort.....	18
Chionanthus.....	16	Lilac.....	20	Sumac.....	12
Cladastis.....	7	Lime.....	13	Sweet Briar.....	31
Clematis.....	26	Linden.....	13	Sweet Shrub.....	16
Clethra.....	16	Liquidambar.....	10	Sweet Pepper Bush.....	16
Corchorus.....	16	Liriodendron.....	10	Symphoricarpos.....	20
Cornus.....	8-16	Lonicera.....	18, 27	Syringa.....	20
Corylus.....	16	Mahonia.....	23	Taxodium.....	13
Crab.....	10	Maiden Hair Tree.....	12	Taxus.....	25
Crataegus.....	8	Magnolia.....	10	Thujopsis.....	25
Cupressus.....	23	Maple.....	5-6	Thuja.....	25
Currant.....	19	Morus.....	11	Tilia.....	13
Currants.....	45-46	Mountain Ash.....	11	Trees, Deciduous.....	5
Cydonia.....	16	Mulberry.....	11	Trees, List of.....	14-15
Cypress.....	13	Mulberries.....	42	Ulmus.....	13
Cytisus.....	8	Nectarines.....	40	Viburnum.....	20
Desmodium.....	17	Nuts.....	42-43	Vines, Climbing.....	26
Deutzia.....	17	Oak.....	11	Walnut.....	10
Dogwood.....	8, 16	Pæonia.....	19	Weigela.....	20
Elder.....	19	Pavia.....	19	White Fringe.....	16
Eleagnus.....	17	Peach, Flowering.....	6	Willow.....	12
Elm.....	13	Peaches.....	38-39	Wistaria.....	27
Euonymus.....	17-23	Pears.....	35-37	Xanthoceras.....	21
Evergreens.....	21-25	Philadelphus.....	19	Yew.....	25
Exochorda.....	17	Picea.....	23	Yellow Wood.....	7
Fagus.....	8	Pine.....	23	Yucca.....	25
Fir.....	23	Pinus.....	23		
Forsythia.....	71				



THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GRAPE.



ROSA RUGOSA.